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[From the Home Journal.]

LOTTIE'S DILEMMA.

BY E. ALMY.

"Oh, me! the word 'choose!' I cannot choose one, nor refuse any!"

LOTTIE was an acknowledged belle; therefore entitled to as much homage as her admirers chose to render; and that pleasant rendering included all her male acquaintances, composing a large circle of humanity.

It seemed only a natural and agreeable consequence that every gentleman, single or plural, approaching this little, charming, sprightly Lottie, of feminine perfection, should at once bow his heart in admiration.

Lottie was quite an exception to many other belles, possessing similar attractions. She was amiable, witty, pretty, winning, cordial, modest, unaffected and undesigning; not a coquette. She welcomed friends warmly, with sunny smiles, sparkling eyes and pleasant words. She won her conquests by her own sweet merits, to her own feminine standard of graceful etiquette, receiving homage, but never advancing to attract superficial observation.

Envy found many small arrow-tipped tongues to censure and blame Lottie for thus attracting all the male elements to her particular shrine; and it did seem to an uninterested observer quite selfish that one little individual should be the exclusive idol of nearly all the gallantry, while dozens of pretty inanimate girls pined in abstract desolation in dreary corners, or trailed their vestal charms against pallid walls and cloistered nooks in brilliant rooms where Lottie alone ruled queen of the festivities.

But nature, more than art, crowned Lottie queen of the *fete*. Her lips overflowed with the joy of her happy heart, and her eyes with the sunny light of her soul. She could not help being pretty, witty, sweet and attractive; and, if she ever thought of the matter at all, it was to congratulate herself that everybody was so delightful, and wondered why every young lady in her circle was not as happy as herself—and why Miss Annie was so sharp to all the gentlemen—and why Miss Maud just showed her white teeth between her pretty rosy lips, and never let her whole face gleam with pleasure, or her blue eyes vary from their dull stare of cold severity—or why Miss Dora, with her dimpled shoulders held up so bewitchingly, failed to win the admiration she expected for their pertinacious exhibition—and why the stately Miss Arabella, with her fragrant, flowing robes, and "stoop to conquer" style, with such a versatility of language to commend her, should fail of winning universal admiration. Lottie could not comprehend all these mysteries, or any of them; but, truth to say, though they puzzled, they did not worry her very seriously.

Lottie reigned supreme for a long time, diffusing her life-light into the hearts of many, until a few, bolder than many, coveted her charming self for the personal appropriation, and sometimes vexed and perplexed the little sprite with too much attention.

Lottie was not selfish or covetous. She had never thought of the "few" more than the "many." She was satisfied in making the "many" happy.

The "few" became even bolder in their desire for possession of Lottie's favor, and contended openly for the prize of general admiration. The few strove to outdo each other in personal merit and worldly position; each came daily, fearful of each other, to minister to her happiness with love-offerings; and this devotion of the "few" placed Lottie in a "dilemma."

When happiness came to be represented by the "few" to Lottie, and measured out for her acceptance, and each individual representing different degrees of life enjoyment, Lottie had no mental capacity for discrimination—no heart preference for direction—and no soul compass to guide her in a life-choice. She liked each individual just as they were, and the amount of happiness each conferred. She could not separate their abilities or speculate upon individual character to give final permanence to their social standing and domestic comfort.

Lottie needed a mentor, and in her perplexity wrote to one older than herself—one supposed to know more about such matters—her friend and whilom teacher of musical accomplishments, Miss Merlin.

Miss Merlin was not a belle, and possessed a good deal of mental capacity, and some knowledge and experience in human affairs. She received and perused a long letter from Lottie, detailing her perplexity in the choice of one from three particular admirers, describing each person and his personal endowments.

"Seyton was witty, handsome, agreeable—a splendid fellow, with such a lovely span of horses!

"Fletcher was elegant, commanding, and very learned. She liked him so well. He was so stylish, but she couldn't quite understand all he said to her, he was so learned. He hadn't quite offered yet, though she expected him to do so every day.

"Westley was the most winning, good, truthful and earnest, and drove a dear little pony carriage. But he was so small—oh, so small! Papa and mamma liked him best! and she really felt the most comfortable in his society.

"But she couldn't decide between merry Seyton and his span, the elegant and learned Fletcher, or the congenial, appreciative, well-to-do Westley. Could Miss Merlin help her out of the dilemma?"

Miss Merlin read and commented, and thought the heart affairs and destinies of woman decidedly one-sided—that one female generally had a dozen offers, while a dozen other forlorn damsels were entirely overlooked, and left to plod on through life alone and unloved. With a great musical sigh she wondered why it was so, and concluded to see one instance for her own satisfaction, if possible, to find out the secret of success in love affairs, and judge the merits of each of Lottie's lovers by a personal interview. Lottie was her pet. She couldn't blame any person for loving Lottie; but three offers at once were too profuse a demonstration for any one small woman.

Miss Merlin presented herself to the astonished Lottie, as she was preparing to receive the favored "few," with others, for an evening party. Lottie embraced her dearest friend, for her disinterested benevolence in coming to judge for herself and help her out of her dilemma.

Lottie was an heiress, in a quiet way, and her style of living and dress were in neat accordance with her income. Her papa's mansion was broad and substantial in stone architecture, his hospitality generous. His drawing-rooms were comfortable, his parlors luxurious, perfumed from a conservatory of rare exotics.

Lottie was the one bright fairy of the palace—happy, smiling and radiant to all her papa's guests. Love belongs to the tropics, germinates in warmth, blossoms beneath sunny skies, and ripens in genial atmosphere. Hence it was no miracle at all that Lottie had received two offers, and almost three, in her home of light and luxury.

This was the generous conclusion of Miss Merlin, as she and Lottie, arms and waists intertwined, wound in and out through the pleasant rooms, allowing Lottie her full share of beauty, sweetness and attraction in the conquest of hearts and smoothing of discordant elements. She herself, usually pallid and music-worn, lighted up and reflected well from the mirrored walls; her eyes grew luminous, her cheeks flushed, and her spirits rose in the agreeable atmosphere; she ceased to wonder or murmur that her pet had received three offers; she only wondered that she had escaped having a dozen or more.

Lottie's mamma was a very agreeable lady, took all the responsibility of the reception, and left her little fairy daughter to flit to and fro, hither and thither, making herself as charming as pretty idleness and luxury combined with natural grace and sweetness can possibly make mortal perfection.

Miss Merlin, in her musical scale of comparison, said, mentally:

"Happy is love, born of wealth and nurtured in affluence; but more enduring and stronger is love born of need and reared by exertion."

She judged only from personal appearances, looking upon Lottie and her own solitary self. She had not yet loved, and, therefore, had no test for her preconceived opinion. She had never received an offer from the tropics, to baffle her ideas of stern reality.

She placed herself away from general observation, in order to judge the more fairly for her friend the merits of her lovers and their capabilities for husband-ry. She saw half-a-dozen pretty girls, a few mammas, one sparkling widow, two or three *pater familias*, with papa of the mansion.

Seyton came, and every room echoed his ringing tones. His presence filled the house, excepting the small space that Lottie occupied. Dashing, handsome, bold and merry; but round his mouth and eyes little tell-tale lines of dissipation crept when he smiled his merriest, and nestled when his features found repose. He went straight to mamma and greeted her, and then to Lottie, with whom he chatted in a gay, cavalier tone, exhibiting much grace, and expressing courteousness of manner and ardor of speech.

Miss Merlin thought that he liked Lottie as well as such a worldly man was capable of liking any one person; but at once gave him up as an impossible husband for her friend. To her satisfaction she saw him introduced to the widow, and nodded her assent mentally as she observed how instantly they made eyes at each other and became a very congenial pair.

Fletcher came. He bowed to mamma, and came to Lottie. He was too far above the child to make his love acceptable. He seemed to fling down his offering rather than bow to present his merit. He stood too upright and regal ever to bend his soul or spirit to commune with the soul of those wistful, worshipful eyes, upturned to his, trying in vain to understand and fathom the lofty mystery.

Miss Merlin shivered—not with cold, for her cheeks were rosy red. She shrank closer to her corner seat, and nervously tapped her fan against her palm, to some unheard *miserere*. "Never! never!" she murmured, almost audibly, "could she fathom his soul, and make him happy! Heaven forbid the banns, for both their souls' salvation!"

Miss Merlin grew more intense in manner, as Lottie seemed more in earnest to please. She had decided chills, but fanned herself vigorously; shutting together her broad, handsome teeth with a resolute grit, and folding her equally handsome lips against some jarring of the chord that nature's self had tuned to celestial harmony. She flashed out a ray of triumph from her liquid eyes, and decided that Lottie should know for herself.

Fletcher caught the flash as he lifted his eyes, seemingly attracted by the resolute liquid thunderbolt.

Westley came, and Fletcher turned to converse with others.

"Not so very small, either, my dear Lottie!—a good head taller than yourself."

"A very good head!" was Miss Merlin's first comment.

"Small in comparison, to be sure, but *petite* women always choose giants for mates."

Snap went Miss Merlin's teeth again, and down closed the lips. Her thoughts were selfish again, and hor cheeks grew warmer for so forgetting her own duty as to lift up herself against her little friend.

Fletcher caught another flash. He seemed to feel them now, and to look for more.

Miss Merlin went back to Westley: "A perfect Apollo in figure; a perfect lover in every gesture—from every glance of his brown eyes and every smile of his beautiful mouth to the tender, gentle, yet firm, clasp of his perfect hand! Ah, Lottie, how can you overlook such manly grace, deep, earnest, upright affection, and try to reach up and understand."

Hard set again the ivory teeth, with a stronger flash of self-willed determination.

Miss Merlin gave a sigh so deep and forlorn that Fletcher's ears, of finest nerve and sensation, caught the sound, and he looked again for the eyes that thrilled his heart.

Miss Merlin summed up her case of the lovers—the superficial, the mental, and the true lover—verdict in favor of Westley.

"The superficial wanted more fortune than possessed, and a pretty wife to show off. The mental—Heaven help him!—wanted a companion, or somebody to keep his home and heart. Lottie was not the one. Ah! Heaven! if he should be accepted!—Westley loving her as no other ever could."

"Come, Clara, from your hiding-place, and give us one of your own sweet songs," called Lottie.

"I am out of tune, Lottie."

"Oh, no, no; please, dear Miss Merlin, for your own Lottie! Mr. Fletcher, please lead Miss Merlin to the piano," persisted Lottie!

Miss Merlin could not refuse her pet, nor yet the arm so readily proffered for her acceptance. She was handsome and accomplished—aside from her musical talents—though her speech was somewhat on the musical scale, and her manners those of the intense applicant to one profession. Miss Merlin instructed, played and sang for the privilege of existence; hence her offers and engagements had, hitherto, been mostly of a musical order; but her vocalism expressed richness of voice, and pathos of soul, often thrilled to fervency of sentiment, and almost approached the inspiration of genius.

Unknown to herself, perhaps, she sang and played beyond her usual excellence, as she was rewarded by frequent *encores* and solicitude for favorite pieces. Fletcher arranged her music, and turned her page. He seemed to hear and drink in notes of melody unheard and untasted before that night; and, like Seyton, he became absorbed in the newer realization, to the exclusion of the little-coveted prize who, but an hour ago, had been held as the first consideration.

Meanwhile, under the spell of Westley's earnest eyes and pleading tones, with the floating voices of music and song, amid the perfume of tropical flowers, Lottie was bearing the first heart-beat of true love, and helping herself from her own dilemma. She forgot the learned elegance of Fletcher, the merry voice of Seyton and his splendid span; and gave her hand, heart and happiness into the sacred keeping of Westley.

The happy lover went to papa and mamma for blessing and congratulations.

Lottie came to Miss Merlin, with her sweet blushing face baptized with the beauty, faith and joy of a new and eternal love. She whispered:

"It is all over, Clara—I mean the perplexity. I have chosen Soul instead of Wisdom, or——"

"Variety," Miss Merlin added, kissing her affianced rose-bud lips. Lottie had finished her belleship; she knew it by the rejoicing and hearty congratulations that followed the warm pressure of girlish hands that heretofore had always felt so cold and lifeless in parting—the kisses so kindly showered from lips that had not always melted into honied words when out of Lottie's hearing. But Lottie was content—she abdicated, like a true fairy queen, full of grace and honor to the last moment.

Seyton's congratulations on another's success were as merry, witty, and courteous as his own proposal had been.

Fletcher bowed down to Lottie, now that she was beyond his reach, and made himself vastly more agreeable as a friend than he had been as a lover. Lottie was happy to understand him a little better, at last, and gald to retain his friendship.

He pressed Miss Merlin's hand in parting, and asked permission to call on the morrow for another musical feast. Miss Merlin no longer suppressed the spirit of her eyes, but let the rays of her good womanly nature tell the interest of her heart.

Three weddings came from the three offers—Seyton and the widow, Westley and Lottie, and Fletcher and Miss Merlin. So much for extricating a friend from a "dilemma," and getting into it one's self.

SAXONY.—JEWISH EMANCIPATION.—It is astonishing to see how slow German Governments are in comprehending the theory of constitutionalism. It is now some years since the legislature of Saxony enacted complete Jewish emancipation. One would have thought that with the passing of this measure all exceptional laws and all restrictions which formerly weighed upon the Jews of that kingdom had ceased to be in operation. It appears, however, that such was not the case. An article in the *German Universal Gazette*, reproduced in the *A. Z. d. I.* enumerates a number of disabilities still maintained, and shows how the Ministry, by refusing to give a Jew a public appointment simply because he is a Jew, altogether frustrates the designs of the legislature. We learn, to our amazement, that there are still cities in Saxony in which a travelling foreign Jew is not legally permitted to stay over night; that foreign Jewish students are not permitted to attend the commercial school at Leipzig, nor Jewish families to take into their service Jewish domestics if natives of a foreign country. The Minister of Public Instruction will not allow a Jew to teach in a public school—not even mathematics or geography, although the people have no prejudice whatever against the Jews.

FRANKFORT.—COMPLETE EMANCIPATION.—Hitherto the Jews living in the rural districts belonging to the free town of Frankfort-on-the-Maine still labored under some restriction which had been entirely removed from those inhabiting the city. On the 5th ult. the citizens, by a large majority, ratified the decree of the Senate, which altogether abolished this distinction. Thus, a correspondent observes, have the citizens of Frankfort, of their own accord, removed all disabilities which an order of the German Diet had imposed upon them.

NEW MODE OF TREATING SMALL-POX.

It is an accepted article of faith among medical men that small-pox alone can beget small-pox; that it cannot arise spontaneously, or, in other words, that it can never be the result of morbific agencies which, under other circumstances, would have resulted in other maladies. This doctrine is declared by Miss Nightingale to be wholly unwarranted by fact. Observation has proved to her that small-pox is not invariably generated "like cats and dogs," every germ of the disease being necessarily the progeny of parent germs of its own kind. She has seen and smelt small-pox growing up under her nose, amidst conditions which entirely precluded the hypothesis of contagion from without, and which she is convinced would not have precluded the possibility of averting the outbreak of that particular form of disease.

Miss Nightingale's remarks are full of encouragement for the present moment, for they foretoken this discovery of some new mode of dealing with that horrible malady, whether it occur in man or in the lower animals, which shall despoil it of more than half its terrors, by preventing or crippling its self diffusive force and in all directions abating its development, slackening the intensity of its deadly efficacy. Dr. D. F. Rennie, surgeon of the 31st regiment, now in China, is the discoverer of a new mode of treatment, which has been employed with extraordinary success by himself in the British embassy at Pekin, as well as among the troops at Tien-tsin and elsewhere, and also by some of the medical practitioners in Shanghae. Brigadier General Stavely, C. B., commanding the troops in China, was so impressed by the superior results which had been obtained by the new system as compared with the old, that he addressed the following memorandum, dated Tien-tsin, 28th February, 1862, to a senior medical officer at that station:

The senior medical officer will be good enough to make a full report of the result of the treatment for the small-pox, distinguishing the cases which have been treated according to Dr. Rennie's system from those treated by the usual practice. As the Brigadier General Commanding proposed that this report be laid before his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, and as he considers Rennie's theory, if correct, is a subject of the greatest importance, not only to the British army but to the world at large, every medical officer capable of giving information on the subject is called upon to do so in the fullest possible manner.

It was further directed by the Brigadier General that Dr. Rennie should be called on to include in his report on small-pox, a notice of the principle guiding his practice in dysentery, its success having been very apparent in serious cases where the ordinary mode of treatment had altogether failed. Dr. Rennie reported accordingly. Dr. Rennie's views of the origin of small-pox are completely in harmony with those of Miss Nightingale. We may state broadly that he regards it as symptom, rather than substantive disease. The pustular eruption which characterizes it is the terminal stage of a disorder which might, under different circumstances, have terminated in purulent effusion in the interior of the body, instead of on its surface.

The purulent matter might have been deposited in the substance of the lungs, and the disease would have received the name either of consumption or pneumonia, according to the rapidity of its course. Had the same matter found a receptacle in the liver, it would there have produced acute inflammation, followed by abscess. Thrown out on the surface of the intestines or in a pustular form, it would have constituted one of the forms of dysentery, it might have been extruded in a diffuse form on the skin, and then, it would have been called phlegmonous erysipelas; guided by these conclusions, Dr. Rennie makes it a rule in dealing with the various forms of tropical disease that come under his hands, whatever may be the symptoms present at the moment, always to test the condition of the blood and ascertain whether the diseased action depends upon the presence in it of purulent or other matter.

If the test gives an affirmative result, he proceeds to extract the morbid matter from the blood, which he effects by repeated outward friction with the same medicant which served him in the first instance as a test. This is either croton oil or tartar emetic ointment, both of which have long been employed externally in medicine, as counter-irritants for the relief of symptoms, such as inflammation of the lungs or air tubes. In such cases they have been invariably applied over the immediate seat of the disease, and the effects they produce (generally purulent eruptions) are specially referred to the peculiar irritating properties they are supposed to possess.

Dr. Rennie is, however, convinced that they produce no specific effect whatever, and that the suppurative action which ensues from their use is a local determination to the skin of pre-existing disease of the blood. It is principally by means of friction with croton oil or tartar emetic ointment, systematically applied, that Dr. Rennie declares he has prevented a large amount of serious disease, and cured a good deal that had become serious. It is above all by this method that he has achieved that extraordinary success in the treatment of small-pox and other disease, held by him to be primarily identical with it, which has been officially certified by the superior military authorities in China.—*London Times.*

BERLIN.—IS IT INDIFFERENCE OR LIBERALISM?—There is now a curious contest at Berlin, drawing attention to a circumstance of which we do not know whether it is a mark of extreme indifference or extreme liberalism. It appears that a member of the municipality, who happened to be a Jew, was delegated by his colleagues to represent the body officially at the examination of some elementary school attended only by Christian children. Against this the clergyman of the parish protested. The municipality replied, and on this occasion it was shown that the special inspector of all the Jewish schools at Berlin, not even for religious instruction excepted, for forty years has been a Christian, and that the Jews never raised any objection to it.—*A. Z. d. I.*

THE MULLER AGITATION IN GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Morning Star*, writing November 19th, says:

"The confirmation of the news of Muller's confession, there is no question, has exercised a most powerful effect on the views of a large portion of the German press and public. The *Kreuz Zeitung*, previously leading the attack on England for its conduct in the Muller affair, has now entirely deserted its former ground, and even speaks of the condemned man in the harshest terms. The *National Zeitung*, and the *Volks Zeitung*, which had never joined in the irrational clamor of people here against England, had no recantation to make, and confine themselves to general comments on the case. A considerable portion of the public, I can also affirm—so far as my own experience goes—is of opinion that Germany has been carried away by political feelings into the commission of an indiscretion. However, the lamentable fact remains that at least one-half of the German press and public has not changed its judgment on the subject. From the mass of comment which fills the columns of perhaps a majority of the German papers on this topic, I shall only append two or three extracts for the sake of giving the English reader some idea of the state of matters here at the present time.

"The Cologne *Gazette* has several times during the past week argued that little or no weight can be attached to the report of Muller's confession. In reference to the value of the reported confession of Muller, and the merits of the case generally, the Berlin *Reform* has an article which is so unguarded in its expressions that I forbear to reproduce it. The *Gerichts Zeitung*, a paper devoted exclusively to law intelligence, expresses itself as follows: 'The thing remains veiled in darkness in spite of the confession, and in spite of the confession we persist in the opinion that Muller, even though he deserved death, died, nevertheless, as a victim, demanded by the cry of vengeance raised by the rabble—as a victim, demanded by a bloodthirsty national hatred.' The following words from the close of a long leader in the *Zeitung fur Nord Deutschland* (Hanover) may serve to show that in the smaller states of Germany much the same irritated state of feeling prevails as I find in Berlin: 'Through all Germany a shriek of indignation went forth at the barbarous act of Sir George Grey in refusing for a short delay. This indignation is none the less justified even if the accused man should really be guilty; for the demand was raised, not so much for the sake of the accused as against the levity and brutality with which the English passed over the question of life and death of a German to the order of the day, and this levity and this brutality remain the same, whether Muller was guilty or not. On this account we do not feel called upon in the least to alter our judgment respecting the odious procedure of the English in this cause.'

"In south Germany the excitement has been little behind that in Prussia and North Germany. In Frankfort-on-the-Maine not only was a petition got up and sent to England, but the sum of 6,000fl. (£500) was sent from that city to London, and placed at the disposal of the German Legal Protection Society, $300 of that sum being destined to aid 'their exertions in the interest of Muller,' and the remainder as a reward for the person who would point out the 'real' murderer of Mr. Briggs. The feeling in Breslau is still of the bitterest description in reference to this case, and the Breslau papers do not scruple to reproduce the wildest misrepresentations of the conduct of the English people in the matter."

THE DEATH OF JULES GERARD, THE LION-KILLER.

The following authentic details of the death of Jules Gerard were read at a late meeting of the French Geographical Society: "The ex-lion-killer went to the western coast of Africa, provided with instructions from the Royal Geographical Society of London, and with the support of several members of the English nobility, for the purpose of exploring the interior of that country. He first intended to visit the Kong mountains in Northern Guinea, which up to that time had never been crossed by any European. He left England at the close of 1863, and proceeded to Whydah: from thence he penetrated into the kingdom of Dahomey, whence he dated one of his letters, addressed to the Duke of Wellington. After having in vain attempted to get into the interior of Africa by way of Dahomey, he came to Sierra Leone with a letter of recommendation to M. J. Braouezec, the French consul at that place, from M. Brossare de Corbigny, the commander of the French squadron in the Gulf of Guinea. The English at Sierra Leone immediately furnished him with fresh means for his journey. An English man-of-war, commanded by Captain Cochrane, conveyed him to the neighborhood of the river Gallinas. In a few days after his landing he lost all his baggage, and took refuge in Sherboro country, where the French residents gave him every assistance in their power. He left the village of Begboom in the month of May or June last, but when only at two hours' distance was completely pillaged, and obliged to return to the village, where he waited until the end of the rainy season to commence his journey. His resources, however, being exhausted, Jules Gerard determined on returning to Sierra Leone, and he was drowned in crossing the Jong river, which had become much swollen by the rains. The river brings down an enormous quantity of mud and branches of trees of all kinds, which form floating islands in the canal of Sherboro, erroneously called a river."

RABBINICAL LITERATURE AND GENERAL HISTORY.—The twenty-third annual meeting of the German society of philologues and educators was this year held at Hanover. It was largely attended, and among those present there was also a considerable number of Jewish scholars. We are informed in the *A. Z. d. I.* that Dr. Wiener, a co-religionist, read a paper on the light which mediæval Hebrew literature could throw on general, and especially German history. This paper will be published in the journal of the German Oriental Society.

RESPONSIBILITY.

"Whosoever hath sinned against me, him will I blot out of my book."—Ex. xxxii. 33.

The Jew may be proud of his religion for many reasons. He may feel proud of being one of a race chosen by the Almighty from all the nations of the earth, proud of the possession of a heaven-sent code, proud of the history and traditions of his people.

But there is one reason, above all others, why the Jew may be proud of his religion;—because it gives him the grandest position on earth as a *responsible being*.

His creed makes him the master of his own eternal destiny. He is not to be the creature of circumstance—by chance a saint or by hazard a sinner, and in either case dependent for eternal happiness upon merits not his own. He is not to be at every moment of his life a suppliant for unearned mercy, crouching in the dust with abject humility, and craving help through the merit of another, because he has no merit of his own.

He has to earn his wages in the world to come, by his labor here. According to the work, and according to the material at his disposal for that work, so will be the reward or the punishment. To the Jew there is no mediator to save him from the effects of his guilt. To the Jew there is a responsibility—no meditator but his own good deeds—nothing to save him but the infinite mercy of his God, and the love of that Creator who knows so well what should be expected of His creatures. "A severe view!" some will say. We shall see presently that it is a just and a merciful view.

Let us first turn to the sacred volume, and there read what God himself asserts upon the responsibility of man.

The Israelites had been saved from a crushing slavery; they had been led across the Red Sea, and had seen their persecutors perish in the waves which had retired to make way for themselves. They had seen God reveal His holy will on Sinai in thunder and in fire, and had found themselves at every moment of their new life under the special protection of the Almighty. But their leader, Moses, had disappeared for a time. He had been summoned to the holy mount to receive from the Divine hand that code which was to be an everlasting blessing to the world. And now in his absence the people forgot everything; many of them ignored their God, and made themselves a god of gold and worshipped it.

The wrath of the Almighty was excited against the sinning nation; and Moses, the servant of God, and the shepherd of his people, knew it. What did the self-denying hero? He told the Israelites, "Ye have sinned a great sin, and now I will go up unto the Lord; peradventure *I* shall make an atonement for *your* sin" Ready to sacrifice himself for the sake of the nation he loved so well, the great leader "returned unto the Lord," and said, "Oh this people have sinned a great sin, and have made them gods of gold. Yet now, if thou wilt, forgive their sin—and if not, blot me, I pray thee, out of thy book which thou hast written."

And what was the reply of God? Did He accept the vicarious atonement? Did he accept this magnificent offering—the noblest thing on earth, a self-denying, self-sacrificing man? Did He take the life of Moses, the meek, the perfect, the faithful, and permit his blood to be an atonement for his nation's sin? No. Such was not the way of God. But He proclaimed, "Whosoever hath sinned against me, him will I blot out of my book." No vicarious atonement before God! The sacrifice of the saint could not save the sinners. "In the day when I visit," declared the Eternal Judge, "I will visit their sin upon them."

And if we go further and note the words of God delivered through the prophet Ezekiel, we shall find the same doctrine of individual responsibility. "The soul that sinneth, it shall die. The son shall not bear the iniquity of the father, neither shall the father bear the iniquity of the son; the righteousness of the righteous shall be upon him, and the wickedness of the wicked shall be upon him." And again in the chapter, it is written, "I will judge you, O house of Israel, every one according to his ways, saith the Lord God."

So, too, we find the word of God, as expressed through His prophet Jeremiah, teaches us the same divine law of retribution. "Everyone shall die for his own iniquity; every man that eateth the sour grape, his teeth shall be set on edge." And then, as though in a transport of admiration of this unalterable wisdom and justice of God, we hear the same prophet exclaim in prayer, "Great in counsel, and mighty in work, for thine eyes are open upon all the ways of the sons of men: to give one according to his ways, and according to the fruit of his doings."

Possibly to many it might be a very comforting thing to believe that they will be saved from the consequences of their sin by a merit of a mediator. A dying man will catch at a straw; and a dying sinner would doubtless derive much consolation and courage from such a belief. But what are the consequences? The good man and the sinner would thereby be reduced to the same level. The righteous man who sinned not, and the sinner who sinned, both alike would receive the Divine grace, the former by his own merit, the latter by the merit of his mediator; and the whole end and purpose of our earthly life would be stultified. The probation of this life would be of no avail. It would be as though an examiner, after carefully settling questions, collecting the answers of all the candidates and registering the results, were to burn all this accumulated evidence of relative intellectual worth and pass all the candidates, the learned and the ignorant, in one indiscriminate category, regardless of the results of the contest. And if it were so, why should man yield up his pleasures, his passions, his material interests, his self, to good works that may be dispensed with, to virtues that are not necessary? Indeed, the theory of mediation, when carried to its extreme consequences, would be a monstrous reversal of the Divine scheme of man's creation and destiny. No; such cannot be the way of the perfect Judge. The Pentateuch and the prophets tell us most unequivocally that it is not, and reason leads us to the like conclusion.

But some will say, we are all sinners alike, that "all our righteousness are as filthy rags" in the presence of the perfect God; that to Him we are all impure; that to Him all our apparent merits are imperfections and that therefore we all alike need an atonement by a merit other than our own. Before examining this conclusion, let us first see whether the premises are correct.

Are we all sinners alike? and is human righteousness, imperfect though it be, held in contempt by the God who is perfect in all things? Certainly not. Look to the Bible; look to the lives of such men as Jacob, David, or even Moses, and you will find faults and short comings even in these very heroes whom God declares to be men after his own heart. They were mortals; and as mortals, possessed some failings; nevertheless they found favor in the sight of God. In their days, there was no idea of a mediator to gloss over their failings and to make peace between them and their Maker. Though far superior to their contemporaries, they had their faults, and notwithstanding these faults they were acceptable to God

Away, then, with such false notions of the unworthiness of human righteousness. The Creator who made men knows well their frailty; and the very failings of His creatures call into action the grandest of His attributes—mercy. And this mercy is justice too. Let us show our meaning by a familiar illustration.

A steam engine is a wonderful piece of mechanism. It is beautifully adjusted. Each part is carefully fitted to perform its special functions. It is a miracle of workmanship, a triumph of manufacturing art. Nevertheless, with all its perfections, it is imperfect. The metal of which it is composed, however strong, is liable to fracture; a fog will tarnish it, long exposure to damp will rust it; and excessive strain will derange the beautiful machinery. Imagine such an engine, after many years of good and useful service, brought back with some trivial defect to the factory where it was built. Will the manufacturer be angry or surprised? No. It is in the nature of the material, however perfect the engine, to be liable to defects; and the defects will be considered almost a matter of course.

So with man. He is the grandest mechanism on earth, but with all his perfections he is imperfect, and liable to sin: The Divine mercy shown to such a creature is but another name for Divine justice. According to the opportunities within his reach, according to the temptations to which he is exposed, according to the moral atmosphere in which his life is spent, according to the innate tendencies of his heart, according to his ignorance or his knowledge, so God will give him justice, so God will give him mercy. A penitent sinner may be as precious in the sight of the righteous Judge as a just man, almost free from sin. The resistance to a temptation, by one who has been bred in vice and ignorance, may be as heroic in the sight of the great Judge as a thousand deeds of active benevolence, by one who has been reared in a more wholesome atmosphere, and who has had at his disposal the opportunities and the means of well-doing.

What need then of a mediator between man and his Maker—the just and perfect Judge? Does he not know well, and cannot he consider well the work of each man? and will He not adjust His expectations according to the powers with which each has been endowed? For herein lies the responsibility of man, that his deeds must be proportionate to his means.

And if we need mercy, (and who does not?) if we need more mercy than we can reasonably hope to receive even from the Father of all mercies, how can we strive to attain it? By a merit not our own? By an atonement which needs no self-sacrifice, no self-denial of our own? Or should it not rather be by showing mercy ourselves to those who need our mercy, by dealing charitably in thought and deed with the weak, the poor, the helpless, and the fallen, by forgiving those who have dealt ill with us? In the day of his triumph, when God had delivered him out of the hand of his enemies, David thus addressed the Lord, "With the merciful thou wilt show thyself merciful." So too our sages say:

"The mercy we show to others, Heaven will show to us."

This must be our mediator, when we need the mercy of our Maker, not a mediator which will relieve us of our noblest privilege—our individual responsibility.

And is it not a grand idea to believe in the infinite mercy of God? to think that there is no limit to His mercy, if we only place no limit upon our own? To think that, unlike a mortal king, He is accessible to all, without any mediator or any minister to carry our petition before Him?

And is it not a glorious reflection to think that, unlike "the beast that perish," we hold our eternal destiny in our own hands; that we are responsible beings, and that our reward will be due to our own deeds and to our own virtue?

Israelites! glory in this responsibility; glory in your independence of extraneous aids to salvation. Glory in the powers with which you are personally endowed, and let your own labors earn the infinite mercy of your Eternal God and Judge!—*Published by the London Jewish Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge.*

MOUNT LEBANON.

Lebanon is not an isolated peak, but a chain of mountains running through the south of Syria. There are two grand ridges rising above the rest, called Libanus or Lebanon, and Antelibanus. The name signifies white mountain, and was given to this range from the white appearance its snow-capt summits present, and also perhaps from the limestone rocks that form it. The highest mountain in Syria, covered with snow both in summer and winter, Lebanon naturally became a marked object to the Israelites in that warm climate. Still it has been consecrated by no great event—no manifestation of God there has made its soil sacred to the pilgrim, and it has not that claim to a place among the list of immortal mountains that others possess. It is, nevertheless, mentioned so frequently in the Bible, and spoken of with such delight by prophets and kings, and, indeed, used so often by God himself to illustrate his declarations to his people, that we have come to regard it as a holy mountain. Besides, the wood of Solomon's temple was cut from its slopes, and many of the sacred utensils were made from its fragrant cedars. Jerusalem was sometimes called Lebanon, because the temple and the houses were built almost entirely of its cedars.

The Lebanon range furnishes several peaks more or less elevated, and though the highest was usually white with snow, those more depressed were covered with vineyards, while fountains leaped from the declivities and cool brooks wound through the fragrant fields that carpeted their sides—now glowing in the sunlight as they crept over the landscape, and now lost amid the green shrubbery that clustered on the shores, until they at length reached the plain and flowed away towards the streams of Abana, and Parphar, and Jordan. As the traveler approached the Lebanon the cool breeze that fell from its summit made him forget the heat and toil of the day, and bless the heights that poured such freshness and health into his path. And as he lifted his eyes, the scene before him ravished his senses. All along the hill sides, and over the rolling heights, spread away vineyards in every direction, while here and there, half hid among the grapes, peeped forth the vine-dresser's cottage, and clustering trees, and babbling streams, and all the beauty and verdure of an eastern clime seemed to have been gathered there in their greatest richness and variety, while to finish the picture, endless forests of cedar waved along the top—a green crown to all the beauty below, making it indeed "the glory of Lebanon." Those lofty cedars caught the first sunlight in the land of Israel, and on their green tops the last beams of day lingered long after the deep shadow filled the plain below. The fruitful fields and pure water, and spring-like verdure and coolness, made the mountain known even beyond the boundaries of Canaan. Moses had heard of it and longed to see it before he died. "I pray thee," said he, as he besought the Lord to let him enter Canaan, "let me go over and see the good land that is beyond Jordan, and that goodly mountain, Lebanon."

One who has never traveled in a warm climate and desert country, cannot appreciate the feelings of the inhabitants towards a forest-covered and fruitful mountain. By the coolness it imparts to the atmosphere, the pure water it sends to the vales, and the wood it sends to the builder, it is viewed as one of the greatest blessings of the land.

Such was Lebanon when Jerusalem was in its glory. David sang of it—to have "his fruit shake like Lebanon" was to make one rich in blessings. To "grow like a cedar in Lebanon" was to make one rich in vigor. Solomon, too, in less exalted strains, sung of the "wood of Lebanon, of its fragrance and its streams. "The countenance of his love was like Lebanon, and "excellent as the cedars." Isaiah thought of it in his moments of highest rapture, and as he foresaw the increase of the church of God, he burst forth, "the glory of Lebanon shall come unto thee, the fir-tree, and the pine-tree, and the box together, to beautify the place of my sanctuary, and I will make the place of my feet glorious." Jeremiah makes God compare the royal house of Judah to Lebanon, saying, "thou art Gilead unto me, and the head of Lebanon." Hosea in predicting the future greatness of Israel exclaims, "Thus saith the Lord, I will be as dew unto Israel; he shall grow as the lily and cast forth his fruits as Lebanon. His branches shall spread, and his beauty shall be as the olive tree, and his smell as Lebanon. They that dwell under his shadow shall return, they shall revive as the corn and grow as the vine, the scent thereof shall be as the wine of Lebanon." Thus did the poet and the prophet make use of Lebanon to illustrate the truths of heaven, consecrating its name, if not itself, the world over.

The forests of cedars that covered its heights must have been well nigh exhaustless, for not only was the temple built from them, and most of Jerusalem itself, but it furnished all the timber for shipping to the Tyrians and Sidonians, then the greatest commercial nations on the globe. Here, too, the Assyrians and Chaldeans, when they overran Syria, Canaan, and Phenicia, obtained their wood to carry on their seiges; and yet to expiate sin, "Lebanon is not sufficient to burn, nor the beasts thereof sufficient for burnt offering."

But the glory of Lebanon is gone—the cedars that covered it are fallen, and the nation that crowded at its base is peeled and scattered over the earth. The curse of the Holy One has fallen upon it, and the prophecy that "Lebanon should fall" and her "tall cedars be cut down," has been fulfilled. Of all her ancient groves, but few now remain, and they are bereft of their former glory. Mere monuments of the past, just sufficient by contrast to make the desolation complete, they arrest the eye of the traveler only to move his heart with sorrow.

Villages are scattered over the heights, and the vine-dresser's voice is still heard as of old, but all else how changed! Innumerable convents dot the sides of the ancient pride of Israel, and the Maronite is the chief dweller there. The terraced vineyards are beautiful along the slopes, and the great "cedar grove" belting the highest summit of the mountain, together with the ancient temples slowly crumbling back to dust, are worthy of the pilgrim's toil. But, alas, the ancient shrine is shattered, and Mahometan rites have taken the place of the Hebrew's prayer and sacrifice.

From the sea, Lebanon is still glorious to behold. Rising ten thousand feet in the heavens, it rolls its white and ancient peaks along the sky, as if it constituted the outer wall of the earth. Running from the north east to the south-west, it stretches from opposite Damascus to the plains of Esdraelon, into which it seems to sink. The great land-mark of that country, it stands unwasted by the ravages of time, a silent witness of the truth of revelation, and the fulfilment of prophecy. Nations may be born and die, at its base cities sink and rise, and the records of human history fail; yet so long as the Bible remains, Lebanon shall stand as one of its witnesses—a perpetual memento of departed glory. Around its hallowed form rests an atmosphere of beauty, and to the end of time the traveller, pausing at its base, shall sigh as he remembers how the poets of Israel struck their lyres, and the prophets of God breathed forth their numbers in praise.—*Headley's Sacred Mountains.*

INSANITY AT THE THEATRE.

At the seventeenth anniversary festival of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, held in London, recently, Mr. Buckstone, the well-known comedian and dramatic author, related the following amusing incident:—"Eighteen years ago I was playing at the Dumfries Theatre, on a Saturday evening. The house was well filled, particularly the dress boxes, but the occupants of that part of the house, instead of being listless or inattentive, as they sometimes are in the London theatres, were uproarious in their laughter, and loud in their applause. Every joke, or humorous passage was taken by them with immense expression of delight, and the play 'went off,' as it is termed, triumphantly. At the end of it I remarked to the manager what an excellent audience it had been, and how every point was understood and appreciated, but particularly by the parties in the dress boxes; they laughed louder than any other persons in the theatre. 'Yes,' said the manager, 'they did enjoy themselves amazingly. Do you know what they all are?' 'No,' I answered. 'Well, sir,' said he, 'they are all mad people. It is the system of our doctor at the lunatic asylum here (the Crichton Institution) to amuse his patients in every way in his power; so he took pretty well all the seats in the dress circle, and brought them here to entertain them. and he afterward informed me how much his party had been delighted, and how he was sure their coming to the play had done them a great deal of good.'"

MORAVIA.—The extensive rights granted within the last few years to the Austrian Jews, are not an unalloyed good. In Moravia, the seat of ancient and large communities, the permission to settle in places other than those of their birth has led to the dissolution of once prosperous congregations, most of the wealthy members removing to the large towns. The poor who remain behind are not able to keep up the synagogue, school, and other communal institutions. A remedy for the cure of this great evil is loudly demanded; but it is difficult to see by what means the mischief could be averted. This is in consequence of the new rights.—*J. C.*

Special Notice.

THE GREAT

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A Slight Mistake

ABOUT

THE PREMIUM

AT THE

OREGON STATE FAIR!

The Committee

DECIDE IN FAVOR

OF

THE FLORENCE!!

COMPLETING

THE TRIUMPH OF THIS NEW MACHINE,

IT HAVING TAKEN

EACH AND EVERY FIRST PREMIUM

AWARDED TO

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

AT THE

Fairs Held on the Pacific Coast

IN 1864.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

Having heard to-day for the first time that the Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company claim the first Premium on Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Work at the Oregon State Fair, held at Salem, 1864, and being one of the Committee on Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Work at said Fair, I feel it my duty to make, and take pleasure in making, the following statement:

Three (if not all) of the Committee were selected by a Mr. Johnson, (an employe of the Grover & Baker Company,) and after a careful examination of the Sewing Machines and Machine Work on exhibition, and a long consultation, it was finally decided and agreed by the Committee, TO AWARD THE FIRST PREMIUM TO THE FLORENCE MACHINE AS THE BEST MACHINE FOR DOING ALL GRADES OF WORK, and a Premium to the Grover & Baker Machine for embroidery; and the Committee reported such decision to the President of the Fair, Judge Thornton, who wrote out the report and read it to the Committee, as above stated, four of whom signed it without reading it, the other member of the Committee having been called away. The above is a true statement of the views of the Committee and their final decision.

MARY A. HOWE.

STATE OF OREGON, } ss.
County of Linn. }

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, Mary A. Howe, who, being first duly sworn, says the above statement is true, as she verily believes.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my had and affixed my notorial seal, this 4th day of November, 1864.

[Notorial Seal.] J. N. DOLPH,
Notary Public, Multnomah County, Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, } ss.
County of Linn. }

I have read the above statement, (I being one of the Committee mentioned,) and the same is true to the best of my belief.

EMILY C. GRIFFIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of December, 1864.

JAMES ELKINS,
County Clerk, Linn County, Oregon

I was one of the five ladies comprising the Committee for the examination of Sewing Machines at the late Oregon State Fair, and am the party referred to above as having been called away before signing our Report. I hereby say that the above statements are true as to the decision of the Committee.

MARY MILLER.

Albany, Oregon, December 13th, 1864.

Copy of the Bogus Report which was fraudulently substituted in the place of the Real Decision of the Committee, and which they signed without reading:

SEPTEMBER 29th, 1864.

We, the undersigned, a Committee appointed at the Fourth Annual Fair of the Oregon State Agricultural Society to examine and report upon the merits of different Sewing Machines on exhibition, have endeavored to perform the duty with care and impartiality. In view of all the facts, we have decided to award the First Premium to the Grover & Baker Machine, and the Second to the Florence. The principal fact influencing our decision in awarding the First Premium to the former, was the circumstance that it embroidered. while the other does not. We have, however, no hesitancy in saying that both have great merits, and we recommend them both to the patronage of the Oregon public.

[Signed] MARY S. SMITH.
MARY A. HOWE.
EMILY C. GRIFFIN.
MARY ANN S. KNOX,
Committee.

ja13-5t.

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The Hebrew.

Philo Jacoby..... Herausgeber.

Die Gesellschaft in Wien.

(Aus halbvergangener Zeit.)

Wenn wir die Gesellschaft in Wien, wie sie war und noch ist, betrachten, so stellt sich uns kein Bild wie in Paris oder Berlin dar, wo die politischen, die religiösen und die künstlerischen Elemente chemisch durchdrungen und nicht blos aggregirt sind, wo die Gesellschaft sich wie ein anmuthiges Parlament, weil auch die Frauen in demselben Sitz und Stimme haben, entwickelt und fast wie ein Kunstwerk herausgebildet hat.

In Wien gab es Gesellschaften, aber keine Gesellschaft. Erst durch die Anwesenheit der Franzosen in Wien, vor allem während der Congreßzeit, fing eine andere, geistigere Strömung zu wehen an, und da war es eine — Berlinerin, welche, durch Schönheit und Geist ausgezeichnet, in Wien zum erstenmale in ihrem Salon eine Gesellschaft versammelte, wie man es nie zuvor gesehen hatte. Fanni v. Arnstein, eine strenggläubige Jüdin, sah zu einer Zeit, wo ihre Glaubensgenossen in Oesterreich es als eine Gnadensache betrachten mußten, „tolerirt zu sein, Cardinäle und Opernsängerinnen, Feldherren und Diplomaten, Fürsten und Dichter in ihrem Salon.

Nach der Congreßzeit fingen diese Elemente wieder sich zu scheiden an: die Hochadeligen von den Bürgerlichen. Zu dieser Cavalieren-Vornehmtheit hatte sich aber nicht zugleich jene gesellt, welche die Wissenschaften großartig fördert, die Künste blühen macht, musikalische Capellen gründet, oder auch nur prächtige Gestüte, seltenste Hunde hält. Die Arriskokraten waren Cavaliere, aber ohne die edlen, oder auch nur galanten Leidenschaften derselben. Nur die Begebenheiten, wie diejenigen gewesen, welche den Fürsten K. vom Hoflager verbannt hatten, waren auch jetzt nicht verschwunden.

Zur Zeit, als der alte Rouget de Lisle es zu eigenem Schrecken erlebte, seine Marseillaise wieder durch die Straßen von Paris schmettern zu hören und das Bürgerkönigthum das Szepter ergreifen zu sehen, zu der Zeit konnte in Wien noch Folgendes geschehen:

Der hohe Adel veranstaltete zu einem wohlthätigen Zwecke einen Ball im Redoutensaale. Man drängte sich herzu, denn mehr als der wohlthätige Sinn spornte die Meisten der Gedanke, einmal doch mit dem Adel zusammen zu sein, wohl gar mit ihm zu tanzen. Aber eine sehr beschämende Enttäuschung war Allen bereitet: Innerhalb des Längenviereckes des Saales war ein paralles Längenviereck aus einem armdicken Seile gezogen. In dieses Strickquadrat wurden jedoch nur jene eingelassen, die eine blaue Karte — wahrscheinlich als Zeichen des Blaublutes — vorzeigen konnten; drin bewegte sich und tanzte der Adel; außerhalb des Strickes das „Volk." Viele verließen empört den Saal.

Der Bürger von Wien, wie submiß er sich auch benahm, setzte dem Stolze des Adels ein nicht minder stolzes Selbstbewußtsein entgegen, wenn er es auch nicht so symbolisch fein durch einen — Großcordon ausdrückte. Es lebten damals noch manche Bürger, welche als Handwerksburschen arm in die alte Wienerstadt eingezogen waren, und durch Fleiß und verständig redlichen Sinn sich emporgeholfen, sich zum Meister und Hausbesitzer hinaufgeschwungen hatten. Ein gediegener, selbst erworbener Wohlstand und in seiner Folge ein behäbiges Genußleben charakterisirten die bürgerliche Familie, welcher die Erinnerung an die verhängnißvollen Jahre 1805 und 1809 einen wehmüthigfreudigen Glanz verlieh. Die bürgerliche Familie theilte gerne ihre Wohlhabenheit mit einem jungen Beamten, wenn er eine Tochter des Hauses freite. Damals war die practische Erfindung der „Disponibilität" noch nicht gemacht, und ein Beamter mit 1,000 Gulden Gehalt war eine glänzende Partie; wußte man doch, daß er, wenn er es erlebt, wenigstens Regierungsrath werden müsse. Das Militär, das die „Soldatenspielerei" des Bürgers belächelte, war im Bürgerhause in Wien, namentlich wenn junge hübsche Töchter es mitbewohnten, zwar nicht von diesen, desto mehr aber von den Eltern ungern gesehen.

Das „zweierlei Tuch," wie die Wiener, auf die weiße Uniform mit farbigen Umschlägen anspielend, das Militär nannten, bot keine solide Heirathsaussicht; die Offiziere trugen meist Civilkleider in Gesellschaft, und so sehr sie der ihnen gebührenden Achtung genossen, Frauen erschienen nicht ungefährdet am Arme eines Uniformirten.

Das schwer arbeitende, nicht minder ehrenwerthe Volk, zu dem sich damals weder der Adel, noch das Bürgerthum zählte, weil man in Wien darunter den Pöbel verstand, sah zum Bürger neidisch und sehnsuchtsvoll empor, wie die Banquiers und Großhändler, wie der höhere Beamtenstand und der niedere Adel zum — hohen.

Namentlich aber war es die Kaufmannswelt und die Frauen in derselben, welche es vermöge ihres Reichthums dem begüterten Adel gleichthun konnten, glänzendst eingerichtete Wohnungen, prächtige Equipagen hielten, feinste Diners und brillante Bälle gaben. Sie fühlten sich gar sehr geschmeichelt, wenn Männer aus dem hohen Adel — ohne ihre Frauen ihre Bälle besuchten, denn die olympischen Götter lieben es, die Töchter der Sterblichen zu besuchen; Jupiter hat bei seinen herablassenden Visiten seine stolze, eifersüchtige, ochsenäugige Gattin niemals mitgebracht. Einem kleinadeligen, aber großkaufmännischen Hause gelang es einmal, endlich die Zusage eines fürstlichen Diplomaten und seiner stolzeren Gemahlin zu einem Diner zu erhalten. Die hohen Herrschaften erschienen, die fürstliche Dame ließ sich zur unvergeßlichen Beschämung der Dame vom Hause, ihr goldenes Eßbesteck nachtragen, und mit dem auf der Tafel vorbereiteten austauschen. Der mit diesem Geschäfte Betraute war ein untergeordneter Beamter, derselbe, der nicht viele Jahre später als Botschafter in Paris eine berühmte Neujahrsbegrüßung entgegenzunehmen hatte. Der hochmüthige Ton, der in manchem der hohen Kreise — in grellem Abstiche zu dem stets einfachen, fast bürgerlich edlen Hofe — herrschte, findet in folgendem Zuge seine ausgeprägteste Charakteristik: Als im Jahre 1847 die auswärtigen Mitglieder der kaiserlichen Akademie zur feierlichen Sitzung nach Wien kamen, wurden sie in einem hochadeligen Salon zum Thee geladen. Ein italienischer Astronom von europäischem Rufe, ein Greis mit schneeweißen Haaren, war unter den Gästen — ohne Handschuhe erschienen. Die Dame vom Hause ließ ihm durch einen Diener auf einer silbernen Tasse ein Paar neue Handschuhe reichen! Der Gelehrte, der mit großen Sternen umzugehen verstand, bezahlte sogleich die Handschuhe, indem er drei Zwanziger klingend auf die Tasse legte, und die neuen Handschuhe anlegend, erzählte er heiter humoristisch der Gesellschaft, wie er sich in der Eile vergriffen und einen weißen und einen schwarzen Handschuh zu sich gesteckt habe, und so sei er lieber mit bloßen Händen, denn als — Arlechino erschienen. Interessant war die Gesellschaft, die sich im Salon des Fürsten Metternich, zu Ehren der Prinzen von Frankreich, Orleans und Joinville, versammelte. Es herrschte ein von aller Etikette freier Ton; sogar „Plumpsack" wurde gespielt, welchen der Fürst Metternich selbst in heiterster Stimmung aus dem von einer Dame erbetenen Taschentuche geschlungen hatte. Umsomehr stach dagegen die Aeußerung einer Dame ab, die prachtvolle, zu einer Krone geformte Diamanten trug. Der Herzog von Orleans bemerkte galant, wie diese Krone auch ein würdig schönes Haupt schmücke, "Du moins elle n'est pas aollee!" erwiderte die Dame kühn dem erstgeborenen Sohne Louis Philipp's.

Wenn auch nicht in so ausschließlicher Weise wie im vorigen Jahrhunderte, würde in diesen Kreisen und im streng exclusiven „adeligen Casino" Karten gespielt. Im Salon des Fürsten Metternich war es ein Schriftsteller, der die Bank hielt. Schriftsteller fanden sonst in diesen Kreisen keinen Zutritt, wenn sie nicht Franzosen oder Engländer gewesen.

Herr A. v. Kurländer lieferte jedes Jahr zwei bis drei Uebersetzungen aus dem Französischen für das Hofburgtheater und immer neue Karten für den fürstlichen Salon. Dafür belohnten sie ihn jedes Jahr einmal mit einem Massenbesuche in seinem Hause; er durfte ihnen einen Spielabend in seiner kostbar ausgestatteten Wohnung geben.

(Schluß folgt.)

Aus Polen. — (Ende November 1864.) — Die Hoffnungen auf Amnestie in Bezug auf die Polnische Insurrektion scheinen sich in keiner Weise zu bestätigen; noch in diesen Tagen fand in Kowno wieder eine Hinrichtung durch den Strang statt, bei der das Urtheil der Commission auf Erschießen ausgefallen und durch den Generalgouverneur Murawieff geschärft worden war. Der unglückliche Pole war Dr. Micewicz, ein Mann von einigen zwanzig Jahren, der in Petersburg eben seine Examina vollendet hatte, als der Aufstand ausbrach. Er soll einer der Haupt-Organisateure der Revolution im Kownoer Gouvernement gewesen sein. Jedenfalls hät er kein Blut vergossen und auch nicht direkt Insurgentenschaaren geführt. Man motivirt die Verschärfung des über ihn gefällten Urtheils durch die Hartnäckigkeit, mit der er alle ihm imputirten politischen Vergehen den Zeugenaussagen gegenüber leugnete. Noch auf dem Richtplatze erklärte er bei Verlesung des sehr umfangreichen Urtheils: das sind Beschuldigungen, aber keine erwiesene Facta, und wenn mein Umgang mit einem geständigen Führer der Revolution mich zum Mitschuldigen stempelt, so trifft dieselbe Schuld den hier neben mir stehenden commandirenden Oberst, mit dem ich oft im Hause jenes Mannes zusammen gewesen bin. — Der ganze Hergang der Exekution war für einen fremden Zuschauer so eigenthümlich, daß es vielleicht nicht ohne Interesse sein dürfte, Einiges darüber der Oeffentlichkeit zu übergeben. — Schon am frühen Morgen war in hiesiger Stadt unter Trommelschlag proclamirt werden, daß um 9 Uhr einer der Insurgenten gehenkt werden solle. Es war ein trüber, nebeliger, kalter Tag. Die etwa 100 Schritt breiten ungepflasterten Straßen des sogenannten Planes der Stadt bildeten fast zusammenhängende, mit schwimmenden Eisschollen bedeckte Wasserlachen von ca. ½ Fuß Tiefe, durch die der graußige Zug unter fortwährendem Trommelwirbel sich bewegte. In der Mitte dieses Zuges sah man den jungen, schwarz gekleideten Polen an der Seite eines katholischen Geistlichen in vollem Ornate ruhig einherschreiten. In seiner linken Hand hielt er ein weißes Tuch, mit dem er zuweilen winkte. In seiner nächsten Nähe gingen etwa 20 Mann Infanterie mit horizontal gehaltenen Gewehren, deren Bajonnete gegen den Delinquenten gerichtet waren. Vorne und hinten marschirte eine Abtheilung Infanterie und der ganze Zug wurde von reitenden Kosacken mit ihren langen Lanzen umgeben. Die bärtigen, wettergebräunten Gesichter der Soldaten mit ihren braunen, schmucklosen, langen Mänteln gaben dem ganzen Zuge einen Asiatischen Anstrich. Da, wo in der Mitte der Stadt die Petersburger Chaussee gegen die Berge ansteigt, an derselben Stelle, wo bei einer der ersten Exekutionen durch Pulver und Blei der Vicegouverneur durch eine abprallende Kugel einen Schuß in den Oberschenkel erhalten hatte, war der etwa 15 Fuß hohe Galgen aus rohen Balken aufgerichtet und in einem Carree von etwa 200 Schritt Länge und 100 Schritt Breite von Infanterie und einer Abtheilung Ulanen umstellt. An dem Querbalken des Galgens waren (für alle Fälle) drei eiserne Ringe befestigt, dieses Mal aber nur an dem mittleren die verhängnißvolle Schlinge eingefügt. Unter dem Galgen stand ein transportabler gezimmerter Tritt mit 5 Stufen, neben ihm der Henker (in Rußland ein zu diesem Geschäfte condemnirter Mörder) und 6 Soldaten ohne Waffen zu seiner Assistenz. Als der Delinquent mit den dazu kommandirten Offizieren und Beamten in der Nähe des Galgens angelangt war, kniete er vor dem Geistlichen nieder, erhielt die letzte Oelung und sah dann aufs Aufmerksamste im Kreise der Zuschauer umher. Man sagte, er suche unter ihnen seine Schwester, die aber krank darnieder lag. Dann wurde ein Zeichen gegeben, auf das alle Anwesenden die Hüte abnahmen und das Militär präsentirte. Es folgte nun die Vorlesung des sehr langen Erkenntnisses, und nach Beendigung derselben trat der Verurtheilte mit festem eiligen Schritten unter den Galgen, warf den Rock ab, wobei ihm der Henker in ziemlich roher Weise Hilfe leistete, zog ein langes weißes Hemde an, während ihm eine weiße Kappe über Kopf und Gesicht geworfen und über die Augen festgebunden wurde. Darauf wollte er die Stufen hinaneilen, wurde aber zurückgezogen; man band ihm die Hände auf dem Rücken zusammen. Nun trat er auf das Gerüste, der Henker drückte die Schlinge fest gegen den Nacken und in der nächsten Sekunde pendelte der Körper, wie vom Winde bewegt, hin und her. Der Tod erfolgte sehr langsam und schien ein überaus qualvoller zu sein. Nach zwei Minuten hatten die krampfhaften Zusammenziehungen der Extremitäten noch nicht aufgehört. Nach erfolgtem Tode wurde die Kappe vom Gesichte der Leiche entfernt. Am Nachmittage arretirte man am Richtplatze zwei Damen, die, in tiefe Trauer gekleidet, dort erschienen waren. Bei Anbruch der Nacht wurde die Leiche entfernt und an einem nur der Polizei bekannten Orte mit Kalk beschüttet und verscharrt.

Aus dem Wilnaer „Wiestnik" erfahren wir, daß der Generalgouverneur Murawiew nach dem Gouvernement Minsk 1,000 Kreuze zur Vertheilung an die zur Griechisch-orthodoxen Kirche übergetretenen Bauern mit dem Befehl geschickt hat, den Act der Vertheilung möglichst feierlich zu begehen. Die Zahl der in dem genannten Gouvernement zur Griechisch-orthodoxen Kirche übergetretenen Bauern wird auf 915 angegeben. Der Wilnaer „Wiestnik" bringt noch immer fast in jeder Nummer Verzeichnisse von confiscirten Gütern, welche zum öffentlichen Verkaufe ausgeboten werden.

Anekdote von Rothschild.—Ueber den Frankfurter Rothschild erzählt man sich neuerdings ein hübsches Stück: Der Geheime Commercienrath L. aus Berlin ersuchte ihn um eine Unterredung; er wird vorgelassen; R. bietet ihm einen Stuhl an und bittet, kurze Zeit zu warten, da er augenblicklich sehr beschäftigt wäre. L. nimmt zwar Platz, fühlt sich jedoch in seiner Würde gekränkt, und als nun gar R. geraume Zeit sich um ihn nicht kümmert, steht er auf und spricht mit Emphase: „Herr Baron, ich bin der Geheime Commercienrath L." „Nun, dann nehmen Sie zwei Stühle," antwortete Rothschild zur nicht geringen Beschämung des hochmüthigen L.

Hamburg, im Nov.—Am Simchas Thorafeste ereignete sich in einer hiesigen Synagoge der Unfall, daß ein alter Mann beim Rundgange mit der Thora niederstürzte und letztere zu Boden fiel. Zufolge dieses Vorfalls hät den Rabbiner der Gemeinde ein dreitägiges Fasten angeordnet.

Kann Feuer dem Flachse gestellt werden, ohne ihn zu versengen? (Wer sich in Gefahr begibt, kommt darin um.)

Wie betrübend auch der Ausgang der Michael Cohen'schen Affaire, über die wir ausführlich berichtet haben, und wie niederschlagend auch das Bewußtsein wirken muß, daß die einstimmige Verdammung aller Gebildeten und die eindringlichen Vorstellungen vieler Hochstehenden der römischen Gewaltthat keinen Einhalt gebieten konnten, so wollen wir unsern Lesern doch nicht eine humoristische Behandlung dieses Thema's vorenthalten, die in Form einer Parodie des Goethe'schen Erlkönigs aus der Feder des bekannten Berliner Schriftsteller's D. Kalisch geflossen ist. Sie lautet:

Was reitet so spät durch Nacht und Wind?
Ein jüdischer Schuster mit seinem Kind;
Er hält den Knaben wohl an der Hand,
Sie reiten auf Schusters Rappen selband.

Mein Sohn, was birgst Du so lang Dein Gesicht?
Siehst, Vater, den dunklen Mann Du nicht?
Den dunkelen Mann dort in schwarzer Kutt?
Mein Sohn, eine Eule sitzt auf dem Schutt. —

„Du liebes Kind, komm, geh' mit mir!
Ein feines Spielchen spiel' ich mit Dir;
Ich will Dich taufen schnell ohne Schmerz,
Ich will Dir kaufen Bonbons, mein Herz." —

Ach Väterchen mein und höreſt Du nicht,
Was mir das dunkle Männlein verspricht? —
Sei ruhig; es weiß ein jüdisch Kind:
Was jene versprechen, ist eitel Wind. —

„Willst Michel Cohnchen Du mit mir gehn?
Du sollst, mein Söhnchen, es haben schön.
Du sollst an Bonbon's Dich essen krank,
Mit Peterspfennigen leg' ich Dir Bank." —

Ach Väterchen, und siehst Du nicht dort,
Wie's blinket und winket an heiligem Ort?
Laß Dich nicht täuschen, mein lieber Sohn:
Das sind die Franzosen im Vaticohn. —

„Michael Cohnchen, und kommst Du nicht bald,
Freiwillig, dann tauf' ich Dich mit Gewalt."
Ach Vater, der Dunkle kriegt mich beim Schopf!
Jetzt gießt er mir Wasser über den Kopf! —

Der jüdische Vater reitet geschwind,
Von der Hand verliert er sein christliches Kind.
Am Morgen schon war Giuseppe Cohn
Eine europäisch berühmte Person.

Israelitische Gebetbücher in polnischer Sprache.—Wien, 28. Nov.—Herr Daniel Neufeld, der schon die 5 Bücher Moses in's Polnische übertragen, kündigt nun auch die Uebersetzung der jüdischen Gebete in diese Sprache an. Im Prospekt motivirt er sein Unternehmen mit folgender Bemerkung: Bekanntlich haben im Mittelalter unsere Feinde zur Begründung der gegen uns gerichteten Verfolgungen gewöhnlich unsere alten Bücher durchstöbert und mit einzelnen aus dem Zusammenhange gerissenen Stellen unsern Glauben und somit uns selbst als verdammenswerth darzustellen gesucht. Die Zeiten haben sich allerdings geändert. Die Verfolgungen haben aufgehört; doch fehlt es an Verdächtigungen leider noch immer nicht. Um nun dieses Mißtrauen gänzlich zu bannen, wollen wir unsern christlichen Mitbürgern die Möglichkeit bieten, in unsern religiösen Büchern uns selbst zu controlliren; sie mögen nun selbst unsere Glaubenssätze einer Prüfung unterziehen. — Unsere Uebersetzung der Gebete [illegible] unserm Schöpfer auszusprechen, sondern auch mit unseren Mitbürgern uns zu verständigen, damit die aus dem Mittelalter noch verbliebenen Vorurtheile gänzlich verschwinden.

Warschau, 25. Nov.—Der russische Kiewlanin bringt einen offiziösen Artikel über die Domicilbeschränkungen, welche in Westrußland, d. h. in Litthauen, für die Israeliten noch bestehen. — „Es ist doch sonderbar," schreibt das Blatt, „daß, während man bemüht ist, dieses Land zu russificiren und das polnische Element zu zersplittern, zugleich darauf hingearbeitet wird, das jüdische Element zusammenzudrängen.—Das Einschließen der Israeliten aber in den westlichen Provinzen ist eine ganz unnatürliche Erscheinung. Soeben hat man sie zum Theil aus den Städten verwiesen und ihnen das flache Land preisgegeben, wo sie von allen Staatsangehörigen Rußlands jetzt noch die einzigen an die Scholle Gebundenen sind.

Ein echter Unionist. — Die Londoner „Times" erzählt folgende kleine Anekdote von einem drei- oder vierfachen Millionär, Salomon Sturges, der eben in Zanesville gestorben ist. Seine Anhänglichkeit, sein Eifer für die Sache der Union hatte er durch die Errichtung einer Schützencompagnie mittelst einer Auslage von 20,000 Dollars bestätigt, und er blieb diesen Gefühlen treu bis zu seinem letzten Athemzuge. Als man ihm eröffnete, daß er nicht länger leben könne, antwortete er bereits unter dem Todesschatten: „Kann nicht sterben, bis Richmond genommen ist."

Berlin, 28. Nov.—Der Gerichtsassessor und Doctor beider Rechte Herr Behrend hat sich bei der hiesigen Juristenfacultät als Docent für deutsches und preußisches Recht habilitirt. Eine gediegene Arbeit hat ihm hierzu den Weg gebahnt. Er ist der erste juristische Docent jüdischen Glaubens an einer preußischen Universität, und hohe Anerkennung verdienen die stimmführenden Professoren dieser Fakultät dafür, daß sie die Zulassung von Tüchtigkeit und Gelehrsamkeit und nicht mehr wie bisher vom religiösen Bekenntnisse abhängig machten. Herr Dr. Behrend will noch in diesem Wintersemester über einen Theil des Handelsrechts lesen.

Odessa, 2. Nov. — Der gelehrte Simcha Pinsker hat am 17. v. M. seinen gebildeten, edlen in der letzten Zeit leider zerrütteten Geist ausgehaucht. Der Verblichene hat den Wunsch geäußert, daß Professor Luzatto seinen bedeutenden literarischen Nachlaß ordne und herausgebe. Sein vorzeitiger Tod läßt eine Lücke zurück, die nicht leicht ausgefüllt werden wird. Friede seiner Seele! Die jüdische Literaturgeschichte wird ihn stets mit Hochachtung nennen. An seinem Grabe sprach nicht nur Schrabacher, sondern auch der Karaitische Chacham; Pinsker hat diese Huldigung von Seiten der Karaiten verdient. B. C.

Paris, 14. Nov.—(Ein Witz Fould's.)—Als die Minister des Kaisers sich vor einigen Tagen nach Compiegne begaben, begegnete ihnen ein Unfall. Auf der Brücke überfuhren sie nämlich einen einer Bäuerin angehörigen Esel. Die Bäuerin wurde mit 200 Francs entschädigt, und Herr Fould rief spöttisch: „Ach, meine Herren, warum können wir nicht alle Esel, die uns im Wege stehen, so wohlfeilen Kaufes los werden?" Einige seiner Collegen lachten, andere aber, die Fould für malitiös halten, wurden roth und kniffen die Lippen zu einem Lächeln zusammen.

Paris, 25. Nov.—Die Sammlung zum Halevy Denkmal hat einen Ertrag von 86,276 Frcs. ergeben, und da der Boden zu demselben von den Behörden frei gegeben ist, so sind die Kosten des Denkmals nun ganz gedeckt.

Paris, Ende November.—Unter denen, welche der Kaiser mit einer Einladung nach Compiegne beehrt hat, befindet sich auch unser Glaubensgenosse, Herr Julius Oppert, Professor an der kaiserlichen Bibliothek. (Mainzer Israelit.)

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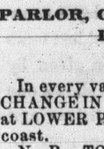

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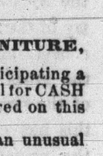

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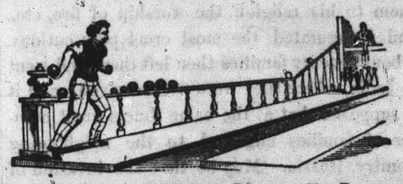

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The Hebrew.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 5625 (1865).

AGENCIES.

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JEWISH KINGS IN RUSSIA.

Russia, the remotest land of Europe towards the Asiatic world, is to the present day a country of the strangest mixtures. The oldest news concerning the banks of the Dnieper, given by the great Greek traveler, Heroditus, shows one of the strangest mixtures of nationalities; and this has continued to be during centuries, to the present day. Even St. Petersburg, that young establishment in the north-western part of the empire, surprises one by the mixture of the most varied nationalities. There is the dress-coat of the West alongside of the long, broad-belted garment of the Russian, and the black silk caftan of the Jew; the high French hat of the European merchants and landowners from Livland and Lithauen alongside one of the Russian; the turban of the Mohammedan and the high cap and shaven head of the Tartar; the silver armor and steelnet of the Circassian alongside of the uniforms of the native military and the numerous other officers. But if we should go as far as Moscow, the ancient city of the Czars, and survey the town from the terrace below the Palace, in the Kremlin, then a strange, astonishing picture presents itself to our eyes! The great number of "kolokolniks," (bell-towers,) give a strange sight, and hardly looks like a European city. And where else, Constantinople excepted, can be seen so many cupolas which surmount the graceful steeples of the numerous churches? The crescent is seen on every one of them; but above all, rises the cross, which is fastened with golden or gilt chains to the cupolas, radiant with rich gilted ornaments in purple, green and ultramarine.

But the people between those two cities and on the immense plains which extend in the southern, eastern and western direction to the Black Sea, the Wolga and the Donetz, form, at the present day, one solid union. The great majority of them belong to the Greek church, which has been the predominant religion there over eighteen hundred years. The last remnants of the Islam, the Tartars of the Crimea, and during the past year also the Circassians, have emigrated to Asia Minor; a few Lutherans and Mennonites, and the Polish Catholics excepted. There live there yet about 1,200,000 Jews within the vast empire of the Czar; this being the largest Jewish population to be found in any country on the face of the globe.

It is not known when the Jews first came to these countries, but they immigrated most probably from Persia, where numerous and important Jewish congregations have existed from a very early day. In the sixth century, A. D., King Kobad of Persia made an effort to convert them to his religion, the worship of fire, etc., and inaugurated the most cruel persecutions. About seventy families then left there and went to India, where they were well received; and it is supposed that at the same time a great number of families migrated to the neighboring country, Russia. May be that the invasion of the Chasars can be brought in connection with these events. The Chasars are a people, first mentioned by the Armenian historians in the third century, who invaded Persia in the year 626, laid waste the fields in every direction, and seemed to aim particularly at the destruction of the fire-worshippers.

Could this have been a revenge for the persecution of the Jews? Had these emigrants called the attention of the Chasars to Persia? If this was the case, then they had acquired already an influence in the empire of the Czar, which increased, in a most important manner, during the succeeding centuries. We will leave them to their fate at present, and travel through Europe to the Atlantic Ocean—to Spain,—to return from there to the Jewish kings in Russia.

During the reign of the Romans the Jews had settled in Spain, in large numbers, and not only as merchants and dealers, but as farmers, vine-growers, mechanics, etc. In consequence of their knowledge and industry their handiwork was blessed in such a manner, that the superstitious Christian population had their own fields blessed by the Jews, whom they considered to be still in possession of the old and favored blessing which God promised, according to the Bible. This practice lasted until the fourth century, when it was prohibited by the Synod of Illeberis.

The Jews of that and even somewhat later periods, seem to have freely associated with the Christian population, their religion alone excepted. Like the Christians they served in the armies, and that in such considerable numbers, and as brave warriors, that they were in high favor with the Gothic kings, the great Theodric, Thoadat, etc., who admitted them to all offices, and raised them to the nobility, for bravery displayed in war—like in Poland, at a later period; and marriages between Christians and Jews had become so common that different synods interdicted the practice.

The conquest of Spain by the Gauls did not alter anything in the condition of the Jewish inhabitants, who, on the contrary, seemed to have gained a higher standing by this event. Industry and application to the sciences was shown soon after the Arabs had attained the ruling power; not only in Spain, but also in Egypt, Bagdad and Tamarkand. Their industry and application found the most fertile grounds amongst the Jews of those countries, and there is a spiritual tie which extends from Spain over the whole earth, and draws continually more and more old and half-forgotten knowledge within its bounds. This is owing in a great part to the Jewish scholars, who have been the brokers in the spiritual market, with the same zeal which is displayed by the Jewish people in general in the ordinary market.

Since the eighth century, Spain at the western end of Europe became a wonderful, but more glorious land of mixtures, than Russia at the eastern end. The life and the customs of the Orient brought their bright colors and bubbling freshness to the Occidental twilight, which rests on the Paradisian fields of Andalusia and the naked ground at "La Mancha," in the same way as on the Danish heaths. From Spain, from the schools of Cordova, Toledo and Barcelona, a higher degree of education spread with the Jews to the West and Central Europe, to Provence, Burgundy, the Netherlands and Germany. Which lustre, though unknown to most men, does not emanate from the Jewish sages, poets, astronomers and translators, but particularly from the physicians who came from Spain; from the time of Chasdai, (the celebrated physician of the great Caliph Abderrhaman III.,) to Maimonides, (the physician of Sultan Saladin of Egypt); from Halleri and Aben Esra to Spinoza; for even this thoughtful and great statesman of a later time, descended from a Spanish-Portuguese family, like Uriel Acosta, and the humbug physician, Count Rosales.

The first named, Chasdai, (Ben Isaak Ben Tchafrut,) leads us back to Russia, to the *Jewish Kings of the Chasars*, the sister nation of the Magyars (Hungarians).

In the year 933 they succumbed to the Germans, under Henry I., on the plains of Merseburg; and his son, Otho the Great, fought them once more in that bloody battle on the Lech in Bavaria, in 955. Since that time their invasions ceased. At that period the civilized States sent Ambassadors to each other, from Germany to Constantinople to the Grecian Emperors, from Constantinople to Cordova to Abderrhaman, and from him to Otho the Great.

The Grecian emperor Constantine Porphyrgenitus, whose historical works contain a good deal of information concerning the Magyars, Chasars, etc., had sent such an ambassador to Abderrhaman, who brought him, amongst other presents, an old manuscript. Chasdai was recommended to the Caliph to decipher this manuscript, and from that moment he enjoyed the favor of the Prince in such a degree that he was charged with the reception of Otho's ambassadors in Cordova.

A geographical work, by Massudi, describing the kingdoms of the earth, had been published at Cairo, in the year 947. The Oriental-pompous name of the same was: "The Golden Prairie and the Mines of the Precious Stones," (of knowledge,) and this work could not fail to attract the attention of Chasdai. In this work Massudi gives an account of the Jewish Kings of the Chasars, and Chasdai resolved at once to try to obtain positive news concerning them. The letter, which he wrote to Joseph Ben Aaron, then king of the Chasars, has been preserved, and we give a portion of it. He says:

"If I knew that this fact was positive, (instead of sending a letter) I would have disdained my post of honor, slighted my greatness and would have left my family, emigrating over mountains and hills, by land and by water, until I would have reached the place where my King and Lord resides, to witness his greatness, the dignity of his reign, the zeal of his subjects, the position of his servants, and the repose of the escaped children of Israel. And if I would see the glory of his greatness, then my eyes would sparkle, my heart rejoice, and my lips would be overflowing in praise for the Lord, who has not withheld his hands from the humiliated."

The answer of the King to the letter of Chasdai has been lost. It is said, that it gave an account of the condition of the Empire of the Chasars and its power, which extended as far as the limits of the Greek Empire; further it stated, that King Joseph was already the twelfth Jewish monarch since the days of Chaken Bulan, who had embraced the Jewish belief, having been convinced by the learned Sangari of the excellence of the Mosaic religion. Other reports of historians of that time are really astonishing, and prove that the Chasars, at least the higher classes, had attained a considerable degree of education. Within their boundaries Christians, Jews and Mohammedans lived peaceably together. Judges and officers belonged to the three religions, and the cases brought before them, were decided by co-religionists. Disputes between citizens of different religions were decided by mixed courts. This happened in Russia, under the Jewish Kings, who reigned there for several centuries, even till the middle of the tenth century.

The Emperor Constantine reports in his history, that the Magyars and seven other tribes separated from their companions at the end of the ninth century, and appeared on the Dnieper in 898, as Russian chronicles report. There they camped for a short time in "Wjessen" (villages) and then moved away to the Plains of the Theiss and the Pusstas of Hungaria. The power of the Chasars was weakened by this separation, and it appears that they engaged Turkish troops, like the Caliphs of Bagdad, for Massudi mentions a Turkish army, called Larsyes, in connection with the Jewish kings. But this seems to have been of no avail, for the power of the northern Warægers in Kiew, which had come down from Finnland, had already increased to such a degree that they made an attack on the Chasars in 965. Swætoslaw, the father of Wladimir the Great, who introduced the Greek religion, gained a victory over the Chasars, and brought a great many prisoners to Kiew. The capital of the Chasars, called Sarkel (White City), was taken, and this event marked the end of the Jewish kingdom in Russia.

THE NEW SYNAGOGE.—The new edifice of the Congregation Emanu-El, now being erected on Sutter street, work on which was suspended from the inclemency of the weather, has of late, from the zeal of the builders, assumed quite a favorable aspect. The prosecution of the work has been resumed with more than usual vigor, and the new edifice promises to become a great ornament to this city. In point of architectural beauty it will equal any public building on the Pacific coast, and its erection reflects great credit on the members of the congregation. When finished the cost will exceed $150,000. the whole of which is defrayed by the congregation.

THE ALEMANIA will give their inauguration soiree at Platt's Music Hall, on Saturday evening, Junuary 28, 1865. This reunion will prove to be one of the most agreeable and select entertainments of the like nature given in this city, and is looked forward to with great interest by all. For this occasion the best band of music has been engaged, and the committee will leave nothing undone to make it agreeable to all participants.

A. I. O. K. S. B.—According to notice, the ball to be given by Zion Lodge No. 4, Rehobeth No. 6, and Mount Horeb No. 7, came off on Wednesday last. Considerable numbers were present, and all seemed to enjoy themselves. We hope the treasury of the Widow and Orphans' Fund was augmented thereby, and trust it may be long ere demands are made on the moneys collected for so laudable an object.

NEVADA LODGE No. 52, I. O. B. B., (VIRGINIA CITY).—On Sunday, January 5th, 1865, the following officers were duly installed for the ensuing term: Jacob Kaplan, Pr.; John A. Moch, V. Pr.; M. Seligman, Secretary; M. Gruenthal, Financial Secretary; S. Rosener, Cashier; J. Barners, A. M.; M. Gruber, Warden; L. Gold, Warden.

THE OHABAI ZION did not hold their annual meeting last Sunday for lack of a quorum, and another meeting will be called soon, due notice of which will be given. The Board of Officers, however, held a meeting, but transacted very little business of importance. It was ordered that $250 be sent to Sir Moses Montefiore for the relief of our brethren in Jerusalem.

JEWISH FREE SCHOOL.—This institution has entered upon its career of usefulness under very favorable auspices. Mr. Stone is an acknowledged scholar, possessing in a marked degree the faculty of imparting instruction; and aided by the efforts of Mr. Pelton in the English branches, we have hopes of its proving a greater success than its founders anticipated. It deserves the support of all our co-religionists.

MASQUERADE BALL.—The members of the Eureka Social Club propose entertaining their friends after a novel fashion. They announce a grand masquerade ball on Wednesday evening, February 15th, to take place at the Music Hall. The re-unions of this Society have always been characterized for their selectness, and this occasion will form no exception to the general rule. Tickets can only be obtained through the Committee of Arrangements, and no lady will be admitted without a special invitation.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.—The Polish Committee will celebrate the second anniversary of the present rebellion against the Autocrat of Russia, day after to-morrow. The members of the Committee in California have performed their labors with fidelity, and still retain a strong hope of success of the Polish cause.

Hon. Edward Everett died at his residence in Boston, on Sunday last, at the age of seventy years. As an orator, politician, statesman and author, he has earned for himself a world-wide reputation. In 1856 he was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States. In his death our co-religionists have lost a warm and earnest frend.

The Congregation Emanu-El, and Eureka Benevolent Society will hold general meetings on Sunday morning next, in the vestry of the Broadway Synagogue, for the purpose of electing Supervisors for the Home of Peace Cemetery.

PRUSSIA.—CONTINUED ILLIBERALISM.—The representatives of the merchants of Konigsberg repeatedly elected the consul Oppenheim as a member of the College of Commerce and Admiralty. But the government has refused to confirm the election—Herr Oppenheim being a Jew.—*A. Z. d. I.*

AUSTRIA.—IMPARTIALITY,—Austria seems determined to mete out even-handed justice to the professors of all religions. There appears at Vienna a Roman Catholic paper, called *The Church Gazette*. It is the organ of the most bigoted party. Its attacks upon the Jews and Protestants are incessant and most virulent. It appears that proceedings have been taken by the public prosecutor against this paper for "insult to the Jewish religion."—*Israelit.*

JEWISH ITEMS,

SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE HEBREW.

WESEL.—An atrocious murder was lately committed at Wesel, which deserves notice in our columns, because it exemplifies how those absurd accusations that Jews required Christian blood, sprang up. In this case both the criminal and his victim, a boy ten years old, were Christians. The murderer being apprehended, coolly declared that he had been hired by a Jew, whom he named, to commit the crime; because the Jews on certain occasions required Christian blood. The wretch gave a very minute account of the imaginary proceedings, describing the part taken in it by the accused Jew. There was not a shadow of truth in this. The participation of the Jew in the crime was a pure fiction. This was clearly shown at the trial. The charge against the Jew was made either from hatred to him or in the hope of diverting the general detestation of the people from himself and directing it towards a race which have often been accused of such atrocities. He seemed to hope that involving a Jew in his own guilt, judge and jury might be induced to take a less unfavorable view of his crime. Had such an accusation taken place a century ago, or in some country where criminal proceedings are not public, it is impossible to say what the consequences of this malicious charge would have been. Our readers will not yet have forgotten a similar charge made at Saratow, Russia, a few years ago, against twenty-two Jews, the majority of whom perished either in prison or under the tortures employed by their fanatic judges, in order to wrest from them the confession of a crime never committed by them, while the few survivors were condemned to the mines of Siberia.—*J. C.*

THE EMPEROR FREDERIC II. AND HEBREW LITERATURE.—The German Emperor Frederic II. was a great friend of Literature and a patron of men of science. He corresponded on learned questions with the scholars of all countries—Jews, Mahometans, and Christians. In the May number of the *Maskir* it is shown that this highly enlightened monarch was acquainted with the "Moreh" of Maimonides, which he must have read either in the original Arabic, which he understood, or in a Latin translation, which it is conjectured was executed for him. The same periodical also names two rabbis who corresponded with his secretary, or philosopher, as he is called, on learned topics. The name of the first was Jehudah ben Salomo Cohen, of Toledo. The correspondence with him was carried on in Arabic. The second was called Jacob ben Abba Mari ben Simson ben Anatali, who likewise had learned intercourse with Michael Scotus. The enlightenment of this prince, and his tolerant sentiments for all religions, account sufficiently for the hatred of the church to him. Frederic's whole reign was a protracted struggle with the papacy, the bigotry and the intolerance of his age. The chief scholars of the time were Mahometans and Jews. Men of science were decried by the church, and persecuted as magicians.—*J. C.*

PARIS.—A TALMUDIC SOCIETY.—At Paris, we learn from the *A. I.*, a society under the above title has been formed, the object of which is to diffuse the knowledge of the Israelitish traditions, with which scholars are acquainted, but which are unknown to the public; to combat the errors entertained concerning the Talmud, the source of all Israelitish traditions; and to prepare the means for a just and impartial appreciation of its contents from a moral, philosophical, and religious point of view. To effect this the society proposes to itself to promote publications intended to popularise and spread Talmudical knowledge, and if deemed expedient to distribute such publications gratuitously; further to establish a library of books, an acquaintance with which may be useful to those who take an interest in the object of the society.

BERLIN.—Another curious conflict has arisen at Berlin, between the liberal Town Council and the intolerant ecclesiastical authorities. The Town Council elected a minister for one of the churches. The election had, according to law, to be submitted to the Ecclesiastical Council for confirmation. This Council, however, refused to confirm the election, because among the town councillors there is a Jew, who, in virtue of his office, likewise voted on the occasion. The Town Council, however, has refused to proceed to a fresh election, and appealed to the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs. It is, in fact, a constitutional question; for the constitution, as it stands on paper, knows neither Jews nor Christians, but only Prussian citizens.—*J.C.*

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.—The Jews of Baden, in order to commemorate their emancipation, and to show to their fellow citizens their gratitude for this boon, have established a fund, the interest of which is annually distributed among school-masters requiring assistance, without distinction of creed. This is a wise measure, for upon the school-masters it mainly depends whether future generations shall grow up free from that bigotry and prejudice which were the cause of all the calamities that befel Israel. The fund already amounts to 16,000 florins, and it is expected that eventually it will be raised to 20,000 florins.—*Jew. Chron.*

A POETICAL IDEA REALIZED.—"ENOCH ARDEN" IN REAL LIFE.—A correspondent of the London *Morning Post* writes from Brussels, as follows: "A circumstance has just occurred here which in some points resembles the events out of which the Poet Laureate has made so much in 'Enoch Arden.' About twenty years ago a blacksmith was condemned to an imprisonment of seven months for an assault of which he had been found guilty; and on the expiry of punishment, being unwilling to return to his former employment, he enlisted in the Dutch army, and shortly afterwards proceeded to the colonies of Holland, in the East Indies, leaving a wife and young daughter behind him. Five years after a comrade who had served in the same company arrived here and told the wife that her husband had been killed with a poisoned arrow by one of the natives. The comrade and the wife, having soon come to an understanding, were married, and had lived happily together for many years. Their happiness was, however, interrupted a few days ago, when an individual with white locks made his appearance in the family circle, which included seven children. This was the blacksmith who had been supposed to be long dead, who, seeing how matters stood with his wife and friend, made the best he could of the change; and, after having deposited three thousand florins for the use of the daughter he had left behind—who is now twenty-two years of age—he took his departure for London in the steamer *Moselle*, and has since doubtless safely arrived at his destination, though nobody here seems to have been made acquainted with his future plans or intentions.

A few complete files of the firsr volume of THE HEBREW for sale at this office.

THE JEWS OF BRESLAU.

The Jews of Silesia have found an able historian in Dr. Oelsner, a co-religionist. We follow the *A. Z. d. I.* in making some extracts from his "Silesian Documents," bearing on the history of the Jews in the middle ages.

The doctor lays it down as the result of his historical studies, that while the troubles of the Jews during the Crusades were the consequences of a blind religious fanaticism, the subsequent sufferings which they had to endure during the period which witnessed the gradual rise of the German cities were the effect of the separation between Jews and Christians, brought about by the State through the privileges granted to the former but denied to the latter, and which to some extent forced upon the Jews the odious business of usury. The hatred to the Jews, proceeding from social and political motives, led to the expulsion of the Jews, towards the end of the middle ages, from many cities of Germany. In reference to the Jews of Silesia, the author proves that this province was already inhabited by Jews when it was still a Sclavonian country, at which time they possessed real estate, and carried on agriculture.

Since the second half of the thirteenth century, however, monetary transactions formed their exclusive business, and in this business they continued to be engaged while the country was subject to the Piasts, and subsequently united with Bohemia. In the reign of King John, of Bohemia, the Jews of Breslau, who then formed a considerable population and were very prosperous, had to submit to a measure of the grossest violence. This act of violence consisted in the permission granted to the Duke of Liegnitz to employ the Jewish tombstones in building the walls of the city, and it appears that not even the tombstones of those who had just died were spared. For a long time there was no restriction at Breslau so far as Jewish houses were concerned; they could reside in every part of the town, and possess houses in their names: there existed no ghetto. They possessed two synagogues, had a rabbi, several teachers and lived quite unmolested. This lasted until the year 1349, when a famine broke out, which greatly endangered their lives. The particulars of this persecution and its immediate cause are not known. It is only known that about that time many of them were massacred, the remainder expelled, and that the murderers divided among themselves the property of the dead. But a year later we hear again of Jews in Breslau; but their lot was now much more sad. The right of settlement was only granted for a short time, and the protection given them very imperfect. Nevertheless, a new congregation was organized under a spiritual head who kept a rabbinical academy. The congregation next in importance in Silesia was that of Schweidnitz, which was formed in the second half of the fourteenth century. It was a well organized community. The most eventful period for the Jews of Breslau was the fifteenth century. Fanatic monks still more increased the popular hatred to the Jews, and it culminated when the minorite Father John of Capistrano, instigated the mob against them, and so fanaticised the youthful king Ladislaus that he permitted the incarceration of all the Jews of Silesia in the capital, and their being tortured in order to extort from them a confession of imaginary crimes with which they were charged; their expulsion or massacre, and the confiscation of their property. All children under seven years of age were torn from their parents and baptised on Jan. 20, 1455. The king, at the solicitation of the council, decreed that Jews should forever be prohibited from dwelling at Breslau.

ORIGIN OF CERTAIN NAMES OF SEAS AND RIVERS.

The names Red Sea, Black Sea, Yellow River, etc., originated with the ancients, and the origin of these names seemed very obscure, since, for instance, the water of the Red Sea is so very clear, that a modern traveler would read on the wooden stock of an anchor the name of the ship at the depth of twenty-five fathoms. M. de Paraney, a French scholar, explains their origin, by the custom that existed among the ancients through the whole East, to designate by the names of colors the four cardinal points, and the corresponding regions. The Almanack "Yne-Ling," composed in Assyria about the time of Alexander, and preserved in China, designated the North by the black, the East by the green, the South by the red, the West by the white, and the centre by the yellow or pink color. At the present time, in the Oriental cities of the kingdom of Hongkong, the gates towards the North are painted black, those towards the East green, towards the South red, towards the West white; while the palace of the sovereign has, like those in China, yellow tiles. If we take Palmyra in Assyria as the centre, we have to the north the Black Sea, to the south the Red Sea, to the east the Persian Gulf called Green Sea, in Asia and to the West Mediterranean, called White Sea by the Orientals. We may add that the word Syria (central country) signifies yellow, and the Jaxartes river is designated as "Sir Daria," yellow river. These explanations not only give the most probable solution to the origin of the use of colors as names of seas and rivers, but also throw light on a very obscure passage of the prophecies of Zachariah, (chap. 6), that runs as follows: 1. And I turned and lifted up mine eyes and looked, and behold, there came four chariots out from between two mountains; and the mountains were mountains of brass. 2. In the first chariot were red horses, and in the second chariot black horses. 3. And in the third chariot white horses, and in the fourth chariot grizzled bay horses. 7. Then I answered and said unto the angel that talked with me, What are these, my Lord? 5. And the angel answered and said unto me, These are four winds of the heavens (השמים אלה ארבע רוחות.) We are of opinion that the obscurity in which the prophetic writings are sometimes involved arises from our imperfect knowledge in general, and often from our ignorance of the customs of the age the prophets lived in. In the above passage the prophet distinctly made use of the customary designation, and in speaking of black, white and red horses, referred to the different regions.—*J. M.*

BUCHAREST.—The State domains in Roumania are let every five years, by public auction. As a rule, Jews were excluded from this competition, which was clearly a loss to the exchequer, but a gain to the bidders, who thus got rid of spirited rivals. Religious hatred thus served the purpose of interested farmers. This time, however, by an express order from the Prince, Jews will be admitted to the competition. There can be no doubt that the exchequer will be greatly benefitted by the removal of this restriction.

To cure our prejudices, every man should let alone those that he complains of in others, and scrupulously examine his own.

(Correspondenz.)

Aus Pommern.

An den Herausgeber des „Hebrew."

Wenn ich es wage, Ihren geehrten Lesern von einer Feier zu berichten, die fast 2,000 deutsche Meilen von ihnen entfernt, in einem abgelegenen kleinen Städtchen stattgefunden, so bewegt mich hierzu einerseits die Hoffnung, unter denselben Bekannte des Gefeierten anzutreffen, anderseits, und dies hauptsächlich, die Ueberzeugung, daß Liebesbeweise und Auszeichnungen, die einem würdigen Glaubensgenossen zu Theil werden, in Ihrem geschätzten Blatte ein weiches Echo finden.

Nach 34jähriger-segensreicher Amtsführung verließ uns vor drei Wochen der allverehrte Lehrer und Vorbeter unserer Gemeinde, Herr J. Jacoby, um in Berlin im Kreise seiner Kinder von den Anstrengungen seines so treu und aufopfernd verwalteten Amtes auszuruhen. Als am Neujahrsfeste der Prediger Dr. Joel in der Synagoge auf den Verlust hinwies, der unserer Gemeinde bevorstand, und unter anderm sagte: „Nicht ein Beamter scheidet aus seinem Wirkungskreise, sondern der Lehrer von seinen Schülern, der Vater von seinen Kindern," — da erfüllte lautes Schluchzen das Gotteshaus; Männer, Frauen und Kinder drängten sich nach vollendeter Andacht von Schmerz über sein Scheiden ergriffen, um ihn. Dieselbe Szene wiederholte sich am Versöhnungstage nach dem Mussaphgebete, welches Herr Jacoby mit wohltönender Stimme ergriffen und ergreifend vortrug. Als nun die Trennungsstunde herannahte, verfügten sich Deputationen der Schule und des Gemeindevorstandes im Festkleide zu dem Gefeierten und überreichten ihm unter herzlicher Ansprache im Namen der Gemeinde ein werthvolles Geschenk. Auch unsere christlichen Mitbürger beeilten sich, dem Scheidenden ihre Hochachtung zu beweisen; hatte er ja, überall Frieden und Versöhnung stiftend, am meisten zu dem glücklichen Einvernehmen beigetragen, welches zwischen den jüdischen und christlichen Bewohner unseres Städtchens herrscht. Es würde zu weit führen, wollte ich die verschiedenen Adressen mittheilen, die dem Gefeierten von der Gemeinde sowohl wie vom Magistrate zugingen. Ich glaube jedoch nicht besser schließen zu können, als mit den Worten des Gemeindevorstandes: „Im Amte unermüdlich verband Herr Jacoby mit edlem Charakter außer seinen Amtsgeschäften eine Thätigkeit, die ihm alle Herzen zugeführt hat; er war Pfleger der Kranken, der Gebeugten Tröster, ein Rathgeber der Rathlosen, Friedensstifter wo Zwietracht herrschte; er war Förderer alles Guten und Edlen, und jedes Mitglied blickt gewiß mit gerechtem Schmerze auf die Trennung von einem so gewissenhaften Beamten und vorzüglichen Menschen, den Jeder, der ihn kennt, liebt und hochachtet. — Der Segen des Allmächtigen erheitere den Lebensabend des Herrn J. Jacoby und erhalte ihn noch lange Jahre.

Lauenburg, in Pommern, 27. Nov. 1864.

B. M.

Deutsches Theater.

Die Abonnements-Vorstellungen, welche der jetzige Unternehmer unseres deutschen Theaters, mit Hülfe einiger einflußreichen Persönlichkeiten ins Leben gerufen, nahmen am letzten Freitag ihren Anfang, und machten ihr Entree mit „Ein Glas Wasser" oder „Ursachen und Wirkungen," von Scribe.

Die Idee des Unternehmers, das deutsche Theater, trotz des Sonntags-Gesetzes nicht fallen zu lassen, ist recht lobenswerth, unbeachtet der Dankbarkeit, welche dieser Herr der Quelle schuldet, welche ihn bisher so reichlich erquickte, doch glauben wir, daß die Art und Weise, diese Abonnements-Vorstellungen in's Leben zu rufen, nicht ganz passend war.

Wie es überall Sitte ist, wo die Vernunft waltet, hätte gerade in dieser Angelegenheit auch hier gehandelt werden müssen, da der Unternehmer mit einer sehr praktischen, und größtentheils mit einer Geschäftswelt zu unterhandeln hatte.

Das Facta ist wie folgt:

Der Unternehmer sammelt Unterschriften für sechs-Vorstellungen, deren Betrag vor der ersten Vorstellung eingezogen wird, die Herren Abonnenten aber bleiben im Dunklen, was sie für ihr gutes, schweres Geld erhalten werden. Weshalb legt der Unternehmer diesen Herren, welche größtentheils der Erhaltung des deutschen Theaters, nicht seiner eigenen Persönlichkeit wegen, gezeichnet haben, ein Programm vor, in welchem nicht sowohl die gebotenen Vorstellungen benannt, sondern auch die bestimmten Tage angegeben werden, an denen dieselben stattfinden? Wie es jetzt erscheint, werden diese, bereits in klingender Münze bezahlten Vorstellungen, weit hinaus geschoben werden, wenn nach jeder wöchentlichen Abonnements-Vorstellung eine andere Woche gelegt wird, wo die dazu berechtigten Mitglieder des Bühnenpersonals, der Reihenfolge nach, die ihnen zugesagte Benefice-Vorstellung erhalten sollen.

Wie weit das Zutrauen dieses forcirten Abonnements reicht, sahen wir bei der letzten Vorstellung, wo wenigstens ein Drittheil der Abonnement-Billete eingereicht wurde.

Die Vorstellung dieses vorzüglich bearbeiteten Lustspiels ging recht matt über die Bühne, und der geistreiche Verfasser würde Thränen vergossen haben, wenn er gesehen hätte, wie sein „Bolingbroke" durch die Darstellung des Herrn Meaubert in den Schlamm getreten wurde. Bolingbroke, der intriguirende feine Hofmann, der im Gefühle seiner geistigen Kraft ausruft: „Vor meiner Rede zittert der allmächtige Herzog an der Spitze seiner siegreichen Armee!" dessen Sprache ein Feuerstrom sein soll, welcher Alles dahinreißt, sprach durch Herrn Meaubert wie ein Schulknabe der seine Lection vergessen. Haltung und Spiel waren die eines faden Gecken und stehen ebenso wie die Auffassung der Parthie für einen Schauspieler, welcher den ersten Rang an unserer Bühne einnehmen will, unter jeder Critik, wenn nicht Lobhudelei an ihre Stelle treten soll.

Fräulein Mantius hatte die schwierige Parthie der „Königin Anna" übernommen und führte dieselbe recht gut durch, wenngleich einige Passagen etwas zu weich gegeben wurden; es ist aber auch eine sehr schwere Aufgabe bei dem stets schwankenden Charakter der gutmüthigen Königin immer den richtigen Ton zu treffen, was jedoch größtentheils gelang.

Die Parthie des „Masham" wurde von Herrn Niemeyer in allen Nuancen gut durchgeführt, ebenso die Rolle der „Abigail," welche Madame Meaubert übernommen hatte.

Madame Ahlfeld, „Herzogin von Marlbourough," führte uns wirklich keine geistreiche stolze Herzogin vor; als intriguante Bürgersfrau wäre die Parthie ganz passabel gespielt, doch dies wäre auch das Höchste, was man aus Bescheidenheit darüber sagen könnte.

Die Garderobe der Damen war durchgehend brillant, und hob gerade dadurch die Aermlichkeit der Herren-Garderobe hervor, welche von der Direction geliefert worden war.

Wir wünschen, daß wir über die folgenden Abonnements-Vorstellungen einen mehr erfreulichen Bericht liefern können.

Pioneer Schuh- und Stiefel-Store. Herr Adolph Lang ist von der Market Straße nach der Sansome Straße, in den dritten Store von Bush Straße, unter dem Cosmopolitan Hotel, gezogen. Sein Lager von Schuhen und Stiefeln kann von keinem andern in der Stadt in Hinsicht der Güte und der Billigkeit der Waare übertroffen werden.

Benefice für Herrn Viereck.

Zum Benefice des Herrn Viereck, dem Pioneer unseres deutschen Theaters, findet heute Abend im American Theater eine Extra-Vorstellung statt, zu welcher der Beneficiant das interessante Lustspiel „Die Schleichhändler" gewählt und die Parthien sehr passend besetzt hat.

Alle, welche schon seit längerer Zeit Californien ihre Heimath nennen, und mit den Theater-Verhältnissen nur einigermaßen vertraut sind, wissen, wie aufrichtig stets die Bestrebungen dieses Pioneers unserer Bühne waren, den Fortgang der deutschen Kunst, selbst unter den schwierigsten Verhältnissen zu fördern.

Auf ihn passen leider wohl die Worte des Dichters:

„Er säete, hoffend, in der Tage Schooß,
Die Saat ging auf, die Mühe zu vergüten,
Da wandte sich das Glück erbarmungslos,
Und ihre Frucht erstarb in tauben Blüthen."

Möge das deutsche Publikum dem Beneficianten beweisen, daß frühere Verdienste nicht vergessen sind und der echte Künstler unter allen Verhältnissen anerkannt wird.

BORN.

In this city, January 14, to the wife of Louis Ehrlich' a Daughter.

In Oroville, January 6th, to the wife of Joseph Block, a son.

In this city, January 6th, to the wife of Martin Simonsen a daughter.

In this city, January 6th, to the wife of A. P. Craner, a son.

DIED.

In this city, January 10th, Mrs. Pauline Abrams, aged 38 years.

New Advertisements

THE FIRST

Grand Masquerade Ball

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE

EUREKA SOCIAL CLUB,

ON

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1865.

AT

PLATT'S MUSIC HALL.

Tickets may be obtained on application to the Committee of Arrangements.

☞ No lady admitted without a lady's ticket.

ja20-td

Platt's New Music Hall

GRAND

FAREWELL CONCERT.

MARTIN SIMONSEN,

AND

MRS. FANNY SIMONSEN,

Have the pleasure to announce to their friends and the public of San Francisco in general, that prior to their departure for Australia, they will give a Last and Farewell Concert on

MONDAY EVENING NEXT,

THE 23d JANUARY, 1865.

The following Artists and Amateurs have kindly volunteered for this occasion:

SIGNORA BIANCHI,
MRS. CASSEY MATTISON,
(Second appearance.)
MISS CLARISSA NEWBURGER,
(Her first appearance in public.)
SIGNOR BIANCHI,
MR. H. COHEN,
MR. E. HARTMANN,
MR. KUHNE,
MR. SCHUMACHER,
MR. GEORGE EVANS, and
MR. T. KANDALL.

PROGRAMME:

FIRST PART.

1—Overture, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," performed on two pianos for eight hands, by Messrs. Hartmann, Kuhne, Schumacher and Evans.
2—Cavatina, from the opera "Donna Caritea," (Mercadante,) Sung by.....Mrs. Cassia Mattison
3—Souvenir de "La Traviata," for violin. Composed and executed by.....Martin Simonsen
4—Romanca from "La Traviati," (Verdi.) Signor Bianchi
5—Grand Fantasia Brilliante from "Belisario," for Piano, (Goria.) Performed by.....Miss Clarissa Newburger
6—Air from "Maritani," (Wallace.)..Mrs. Fanny Simonsen
7—Fantaisie for the Claronet from Tancredi."..Mr. Kandall

PART SECOND:

1—(By request.) "Remembrances from Germany," Composed and executed by.....Martin Simonsen
2—Air from the opera "Il Trovatore," for Bariton, (Verdi.).....Mr. H. Cohen
3—Grand Fantasia for piano; March from "Tamhauser," (Liszt.).....F. Hartmann
4—Ballad: "Weep Not Fond Heart," (Kucker) Mrs. Mattison
5—Rondo for violin; "L'oiseau sur l'arbre." Composed and executed by.....Martin Simonsen
6—Duett from "Ernani," (Verdi.)..Mrs. Simonsen and Signor Bianch

The Pianos used for this occasion are from the factory of Mr. Jacob Zech.

Price of Admission, - - One Dollar.

Tickets to be had at all the principal stores on Montgomery street, and at the door on the day of the Concert. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

First Premium Received at the Mechanics' Institute Fair for 1864.

KREITZ & COSBIE,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

All Kinds of Concord Stage, Buggy, Team, and Mule

COLLARS,

36 BATTERY STREET, Bet. Pine and Bush,

San Francisco.

Truck and Dray Collars Made to Order and Warranted to Fit.

☞ All work warranted, and Orders promptly attended to. A large assortment constantly on hand. ja20

New Advertisements.

ASTONISHING!

NEW SYSTEM

AT

M. FRIEDLANDER'S

No. 2 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Corner of Market.

The undersigned begs the Ladies and Public of San Francisco and vicinity to call at his place of business, No. 2 Montgomery street, corner of Market, where they will find it to be the real truth and no humbug, that in spite of all the other retailers, he will sell all articles belonging to the dry goods line TEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE, because all his goods are imported direct from Europe. His system is entirely new, only in fact ONE PRICE and NO SECOND WILL BE TAKEN. Therefore be sure to call in and satisfy yourselves of the truth, at

M. Friedlander's,

☞ No. 2 MONTGOMERY STREET, ☜

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FRESH

GARDEN SEEDS,

AT

425 WASHINGTON STREET,

Next to Southeast Corner of Sansome street, and nearly opposite the Post Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST, offers for sale an assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, of the most superior qualities, in lots to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times comprising all kinds of SEEDS for the VEGETABLE GARDEN, with directions for successful cultivation.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS by every steamer, of the growth of EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR.

The various kinds of LAWN GRASS SEEDS; also, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, etc.; also, Red and White Clover Seeds, and Alfalfa or Chile Clover.

EVERGREENS.

A fine assortment of the most desirable kinds.

Orders filled for FRUIT and SHADE TREES, comprising the varieties required. Orders sent by Wells, Fargo & Co., and other Express Companies, filled with the utmost care; or by mail to Box 1774, P. O., will be attended to with despatch. Catalogues furnished to order.

Edward E. Moore.

San Francisco, January 18, 1865. ja20

IMPERIAL

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Capital $8,000,000.

Insure Buildings and Merchandise in them, on the most moderate terms; also Frame Buildings, and Merchandise or Furniture contained in same.

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH

IMMEDIATELY ON ADJUSTMENT,

IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

FALKNER, BELL & CO.,

430 CALIFORNIA STREET,

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA

ja20 3m

The Fish Market.

FRESH FISH

SAVE MONEY—CHEAP AND GOOD.

New World Market Buildings,

CLAY, COMMERCIAL & LEIDESDORFF STS.,

SAN FRANCISCO, January 2, 1865.

THE FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF SAN FRANCISCO, beg to inform their patrons and the public in general, that they have removed their market to the buildings on Clay, Commercial and Leidesdorff streets, formerly known as the "New World Market," where from the increased facilities afforded, they will be able to accommodate all. Their new location is in the immediate vicinity of the large and oldest markets; is of easy access, and will be maintained with every care.

The prices will be regulated daily according to the supply of Fish in the market, and will be fixed at the lowest possible rates. The prices so fixed will be conspicuously posted throughout the market.

The market will be opened daily (Sundays excepted) from 5 o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday nights till 10 o'clock.

☞ Orders from the interior will be promptly attended to, and fish, carefully packed, will be forwarded to any part of the State. ja 20

Information Wanted

OF

CHARLES COLEMAN,

BY HIS PARENTS AND FRIENDS.

HE WAS LAST HEARD FROM, THREE years since, in Fort Yale, Oregon. Information of him will be thankfully received at this office, or by addressing Marius Schiller, Esq., San Diego. ja20-1m

„Zu den drei Grazien!"

Wein-, Bier- und Billard-Saloon,

No. 629 Commercial Straße,

zw. Montgomery u. Kearny Str., San Francisco.

Der Unterzeichnete macht seinen Freunden und dem Publikum die ergebene Anzeige, daß er obigen Saloon neu eingerichtet hat und daß er somit der schönste in der Stadt ist.

☞ Ein ganz neues Billard von Liesenfeld's Fabrik steht den Gästen zur Verfügung.

☞ Ein Austernstand steht ebenfalls mit dem Saloon in Verbindung.

Um recht zahlreichen Zuspruch bittet

120 F. Drechsler, Eigenthümer.

New Advertisements.

100,000 First Class N. Y. Cigars,

WHICH MUST BE SOLD WITHIN TEN DAYS.

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LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK,

Accumulated Cash Assets,

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W. K. VAN ALEN,

Agent for California.

OFFICE:

Corner of Washington and Sansome sts.,

(UP STAIRS.)

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F. A. HOLMAN,

Corner of Montgomery and California Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Best Time to Insure.

To provide against loss of property which may at any time consume all your means, you secure a policy without delay for the requisite amount; why not therefore provide immediately in part, for a greater loss to your family, the life upon which all its members depend for their support and protection? Therefore, the time to take out a Life Insurance Policy, is *now*.

What if I Should Die To-Night?

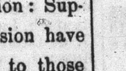
Let each one ask himself this question: Suppose I should die *to night*, what provision have I made to secure the comfort of life to those who are dependent on me for their daily sustenance? Would those who are dear to me be safe from the pangs of want? Would this wife, and these aged parents, be independent of the cold charities of this world? Would these [illegible] committed to my care, have a comfortable home and the means of education? Would there be no sacrifices of property by forced sales, to meet the demands of creditors, or the wants of those I leave behind me?

These evils could be prevented by calling on the agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, W. K. VAN ALEN, on the CORNER OF SANSOME AND WASHINGTON STREETS, and get a Policy of Insurance on your life for $5,000 or $10,000, and in case of your sudden death you have made a proper provision for your family.

I Cannot Afford to Insure My Life.

FORTY-FIVE CENTS A WEEK will insure $1,000 on the life of a man aged 30. Is the ultimate fate of your wife and family a matter of such perfect indifference to you as not to call for a sacrifice amounting to even less than half a dollar a week? And if, with your present income, you are unable to make such provision for them, how will they bear the double bereavement, when left without you and without your income? de30

DR. LIBBEY



WOULD RESPECTFULLY APprise the inhabitants of San Francisco, and the community at large, that he has established himself in this city as a permanent resident, and has taken spacious rooms at

NO. 224 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Opposite the Russ House,

Where he will devote his particular attention to the practice of

DENTISTRY.

He will not make elaborate pretensions to any mysterious claims made by many in the profession, but flatters himself that a constant and extensive practice of nineteen years, with due attention to all improvements extant, will capacitate him to compete with any in the profession. Teeth set in any style, or on any base desired—Gold, Platina, Silver, or Vulcanite, now much in vogue. Teeth plugged substantially; with all popular materials. Teeth extracted with or without anæsthetic agencies. All professional services—Medical, Surgical, or Mechanical—insured to give satisfaction, or no charge.

☞ Entrance to office, directly opposite the Russ House hall door. ja13

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DEALERS IN FANCY AND MILLINERY GOODS,

HAVE REMOVED TO REESE'S BL

No. 113 BATTERY STREET, Between California and Pine. ja10

Copartnership Notice.

MR. MORRIS WISE HAS THIS DAY BEEN admitted as a partner in our firm. The business will hereafter be conducted under the name of TOKLAS, WISE & CO., at San Francisco, and 8 SHEYER & CO., New York. M. TOKLAS & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1st, 1865. ja13

New Advertisements.

Germania

Lebens - Versicherungs - Gesellschaft, von New York.

Einbezahltes Garantie Capital

$200,000.

Die einzige deutsche Lebens-Versicherungs-Gesellschaft in den Ver. Staaten.

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Bernhard Gattel, General-Agent

Office: 315 Montgomery strasse, San Francisco.

Agentur des Norddeutschen LLOYDS

Regelmæssige Directe Postdampfschiffahrt zwischen Bremen, Havre, und New York, via Southampton.

Bernhard Gattel & Marcus, Agenten.

Wechsel

auf alle Plætze Europa's im Besonderen London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort a. M., Coeln, Leipzig, Hamburg, Wien, Breme Mannheim, Koenigsberg, Darmstadt, Prag, Posen, Danzig, Augsburg, Muenden, Breslau, Stuttgart und allen groesseren Stædten Deutschlands sind haben bei

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Vollmachten,

zur Einziehung von Erbschaften oder Forderungen, sowie Schenkungs-Urkunden werden ausgefertigt durch

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☞ Wir erlauben uns, dem Publikum anzuzeigen, dass wir mit Anwælten und Geschæftshæusern in allen Theilen Deutschlands und den Hauptstædten Europa's in Verbindung getreten und dadurch in den Stand gesetzt sind, Rechts Geschæfte aller Art in Europa prompt und zuverlæssig zu besorgen insbesondere Forderungen zu erheben und, wenn noethig, gerichtlich zu betreiben, Auszahlungen an allen Plætzen zu machen, Erbschaft-Angelegenheiten zu reguliren u. s. w.

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fuer die Reise von Bremen und Hamburg, via New York, zu haben bei

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Gelder

in Summen von fuenf Dollars und aufwærts und

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werden nach allen Plætze Europa's besorgt und deren puenkliche Ablieferung garantirt von

ap20 tf Bernhard Gattel,

American Theater,

Sansome Straße, zw. Sacramento u. California.

(Mit aufgehobenem Abonnement.)

Benefiz-Vorstellung für Wilhelm Viereck.

Zur Aufführung kommt:

Die Schleichhändler

— oder —

Das Rendezvous am Katzenstein,

Lustspiel in 4 Akten von Raupach.

Logen....$10 00 } Dreßcircle u. Parquett $1 00
Parterre 50 Cts. } Gallerie.....25 Cts.

Kassenöffnung 7½ Uhr..Anfang 8 Uhr.

☞ Reservirte Sitze sind noch heute von 9 bis 2 Uhr im American Theater zu haben.

☞ Plætze, welche für Abonnements-Vorstellungen permanent engagirt wurden, sind für diese Benefiz-Vorstellung nicht gültig.

Wilhelm Viereck.

☞ Die nächste Abonnements-Vorstellung findet Freitag, den 27. Januar, statt.

California Gold Chain Manufactory.

WILLIAM RAPP & RUDOLPH BROS. HAVE commenced business to manufacture GOLD CHAINS and Solid Jewelry, at No. 315 Montgomery Street, up stairs. They invite the trade to examine their stock before buying elsewhere. No gold less than 16-carat will be used, and warranted as such. de2

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AND

Confectionery.

WE BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE Public, that we have opened a FANCY

BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY,

S. W. Corner of Fourth and Mission Sts.

We have on hand Spice Cakes; French, Family and Ornamental Cakes; also a fine assortment of Goods for the Holidays.

A long and thorough experience warrants us to flatter ourselves that our goods will give satisfaction.

☞ Orders for the city and country promptly attended to.

DELLWIG & BRO.

Knall- und andere Bonbon, Candies, feine Backwaaren, Zuckerkuchen, weiße und braune Braunschweiger Lebkuchen, stets vorräthig. Wiener-Rahm-Brod-Bisquit und Torten auf Bestellung gemacht.

Dellwig u. Bro.

dc16-1m

L. FELDMANN & CO.,

Successors to H. Doppman & Co.,

Importers and Dealers in

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AND

WILLOW WARE,

Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Baskets, Mats, Blacking, Rope, Cordage, Twine, Bird Cages, Children's Gigs, Toy Wagons, Wheelbarrows, &c., &c., of every description.

Also on hand a large assortment of DRUG TWINE and all sorts of FINE ENGLISH TWINE. We are in regular receipts of FINE EASTERN BROOMS, which we sell at low prices.

78 Pearl street, New York, | 211 & 213 California st. San Francisco.

jn13 tf

Miscellaneous.

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Being about to Remove their Wholesale Business to Battery Street, have placed in the Retail Department of

AUSTIN & SCHMITT

AN EXTRA STOCK OF

$75,000 WORTH

OF THE BEST ASSORTED

AND MOST DESIRABLE STOCK

OF

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS!

Ever offered in the market, and at a less price than the same quality of similar goods can be bought for in this city.

AUSTIN AND SCHMITT can, with confidence, assure their customers and the public generally, that the above amount of goods will be sold at prices exceedingly low.

NO. 427 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Between Sacramento and California Streets.

ja6

ALBERT KUNER,

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Society and Masonic Seals Executed

In the best manner.

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Watchmaker

AND JEWELER,

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Between Sacramento and California, San Francisco.

I receive by every steamer a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches and Diamonds California Jewelry manufactured. Also, a full assortment of Silverware, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, and Jerome's Marine Clocks, always on hand.

Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted at lowest prices. ju3 tf

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Gentlemen's Fine Clothing,

In Great Variety, at

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NO. 1 MASONIC TEMPLE,

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BOYS' SUITS MADE TO ORDER,

Being the only House where they are manufactured in the city. A Good Fit always guaranteed. anl9

Vertraulicher Medizinischer Rath und Behandlung.

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Importer and Dealer in

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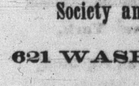
Save Your Teeth!



E. F. BUNNELL, Rooms, 611 Clay Street. Do not have your Teeth Extracted. DR. BUNNELL pledges himself to save every tooth that aches from exposure of the nerve, and will refund the charge for the operation and extract the tooth free of charge in every case of failure. Teeth filled with gold, artistical bone, and gold lithodeon, and warranted.

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☞ N. B.—More than one thousand aching teeth have been saved consecutivey, without the loss of one. de2

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Erasive Soft Soap,

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Is, First—It is cheaper.
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No prudent housekeeper would be without it after having once used it.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally. Manufactory,

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Concert and Billiard Saloon,

Connecting with a fine

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Corner Montgomery street, San Francisco.

The Proprietors have made it their object to keep only the best kinds of Wines and Liquors, and will do their utmost to please their guests.

Music furnished (by the best Musicians) for Balls, Parties, Serenades, etc., at the shortest notice.

A Grand Concert Every Evening.

An extra fine Lunch served every day from 11 o'clock A. M. jl8 tf

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CARL L. WILHELM,

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ja6-3m

Miscellaneous.

Joseph A. Donohoe, San Francisco. | Eugene Kelly, New York.

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EUGENE KELLY & CO.,

NEW YORK,

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jl8 tf

AGENCY

OF THE

British and Californian Banking Company,

(Limited,)

Subscribed Capital, $5,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 72 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

THIS AGENCY HAS BEEN REMOVED TO the Company's building, No. 424 CALIFORNIA STREET, CORNER LEIDESDORFF and is now prepared transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS; receive DEPOSITS in current account: issue CERTIFICATES; draw SIGHT and TIME BILLS; purchase and sell BULLION; give LETTERS OF CREDIT; DISCOUNT COMMERCIAL PAPER; MAKE ADVANCES on satisfactory collateral securities, and BILLS OF LADING of Shipments of SILVER and COPPER ORES, GRAIN, &c., to ENGLAND.

OFFICE,

No. 424 California Street, Near Leidesdorff.

HENRY S. BABCOCK, Manager.

JAMES IRELAND, Sub Manager. dec2 tf

HENTSCH & BERTON

BANKERS.

DRAWS EXCHANGE IN SUMS TO SUIT ON

De Rham & Co.	New York.
Melly, Forget & Co.	Liverpool.
Morris Prevost & Co.	London.
Hentsch, Lutscher & Co.	Paris.
G. de Blonay & Co.	Paris.
Mussard, Andeoud & Co.	Paris.
Mirabaud, Paccard & Co.	Paris.
Pillet, Willet & Co.	Paris.
Hentsch & Co.	Geneva (Switz.)
Commercial Bank of Geneva.	Geneva.
Lombard, Older & Co.	Geneva.
A. & L. Galopin Bros.	Geneva.
Ph. Roget & Son.	Geneva.
Schickner, Bros.	Berlin.
Lutteroth & Co.	Hamburg.
B. Metzler, Sons & Co.	Frankfort a. M.

Purchase certificates of deposits, bonds and general securities on U. S.

posits and transacts a general banking business.

An assay office is attached to the bank, and liberal advances will be made on precious metals assayed by them. oc28-1m

---

JOHN SIME & CO.,

Bankers,

COR. MONTGOMERY AND CLAY STS.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK

For Sale at Current Rates.

Gold and Silver Bars Bought and Sold.

CHECKS ON B. F. HASTINGS & CO.

At Sacramento and Virginia City.

COLLECTIONS MADE.

ja29 tf

SATHER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial streets,

SELLS EXCHANGE IN SUMS TO SUIT

ON

American Exchange Bank	New York
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	New York
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia
Spencer, Villa & Co.	Boston
Geo. Peabody & Co.	London.

Also,

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS

On New York and Philadelphia.

Discount Business Paper, purchase Gold and Silver Bullion and Mint Certificates. jl22 tf

---

ALLEN'S

LUNG BALSAM!

The Remedy for Curing

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,

ASTHMA, CROUP,

Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis, Pains and Oppression of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all the Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

ITS ACTION IS EXPECTORANT, ALTERATIVE, Sudorific, Sedative, Diaphoretic and Diuretic, which renders it one of the most valuable remedies known for curing diseases of the lungs. It excites expectoration, and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus; changes the Secretions and Purifies the Blood; heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and satisfactory effect, that it is Warranted to Break up the most Distressing Cough in a few hours' time, if not of too long standing. It is Warranted to give entire satisfaction even in the most Confirmed cases of Consumption! It is Warranted not to produce costiveness (which is the case with most remedies) or affect the head, as it contains no Opium in any form. It is Warranted to be Perfectly Harmless to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy, for restoring the system. There is no Real Necessity for so many Deaths by Consumption, when Allen's Lung Balsam will prevent it, if only taken in time.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN, Agents,

se30 tf 401 and 403 Battery street, corner Clay.

I. BERTUCCI & CO.'S

Italians' Restaurant,

512 Clay Street,

ADJOINING THE NEW CLAY STREET MARKET

San Francisco.

no4-3m

Miscellaneous.

JOHN BACH,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

GUNS

AND

PISTOLS,

SPORTING APPARATUS, ETC.,

408 Commercial Street, near Battery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

MAKES AND REPAIRS, ALL KINDS OF Fire Arms. All work promptly executed, and warranted well done. An assortment of double and single barrel Guns. Colt's Revolvers, of all sizes, All descriptions of Shot, Powder, Lead, Percussion Caps, &c., Wholesal and Retail Generally on hand, Equipments required by Sportsmen, Miners, and the Military. no18-2m

---

MUSIC! MUSIC!

THE UNDERSIGNED CALLS THE ATTENTION of the public to his band, which is composed of the best musicians in the State for

BALLS,

PARTIES,

SERENADES, ETC.

BRUNO LIEBERT,

742 MARKET STREET,

Between Kearny and Dupont, San Francisco.

Instruction Given on the Piano and Violin.

☞ Office hours from 12 to 4 o'clock.

Orders for the band received also at A. Kohler's Music Store, Washington street, or at L. Lipman's Cigar Store, corner of Clay and Kearny streets.

oc28-3m

GREENBERG & MANDEL,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

WHITE AND DECORATED CHINA,

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Looking Glasses, Trays, Cutlery,

Kerosene Oil, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, Coal Oil, Fancy Goods, &c.,

624] SACRAMENTO ST. [624

☞ Particular attention paid to Family, Hotel and Restaurant Wares.

Please call and examine. mr11 tf

J. W. Winter,

Zahnarzt,

611 Clayſtraße, zwei Thüren westlich von Mont.

Seit 16 Jahren praktisire ich in Californien und vollziehe jede zahnärztliche Operation 25 p. C. billiger, als irgend ein anderer guter Zahnarzt in der Stadt. Kommt und überzeugt euch selbst.

Removal! Removal!!

E. F. BUNNELL, SURGEON DENTIST, has removed from 51 Second street to No. 611 Clay Street, two doors above Montgomery. Persons desiring the best Dental Work, at reasonable prices, can secure the same at this office. de2

BUSWELL & Co.,

BOOKBINDERS, PAPER-RULERS,

AND

Blank-Book Manufacturers,

509 CLAY STREET and 508 COMMERCIAL STREET

Between Montgomery and Sansome, San Francisco.

ja29-tf

כשר

CANS & WOLF,

Clay Street Market

כשר

STALLS NOS. 1 & 2.

The Finest Quality of American Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

de30

"Every Man in His Own House, paying no rent," is the motto and mission of the CALIFORNIA BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETY. All those who have joined the Society, and desired houses, have got them. Room enough for more houses and more members. The rule of the Society is: "First come, first served." Deposits received by the Society at the following rates:

Deposits "at call" 1 per cent. per month.

Deposits at six months 1½ per cent. per month.

Deposits on the Permanent Stock, 1½ per cent. per month.

All transactions in Gold Coin.

THOMAS MOONEY, Secretary.

Office, 406 Montgomery street, Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.

☞ Office open daily, and on Saturday evenings. au5 tf

REMOVAL.

M. LANZENBERG & CO.,

Cloth Importers,

(Paris House, 18 Rue Neuve, St. Eustache,)

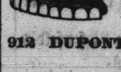
HAVE REMOVED FROM THEIR OLD number, 612 Clay street, to their new, elegant and spacious Warehouse and Salerooms, No. 628 and 630 Clay Street, and 633 Merchant Street, between Montgomery and Kearny streets.

M. LAZENBERG & CO. deal largely in all kinds of goods suitable for mens' wear, of newest styles and finest qualtty—Broadcloths, Beaver Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Billiard Cloths, Black and Brown Silk Velvets, Velvet Vestings, Silk and Cashmere Vestings, Furniture Plushes, Hatters' Plushes and Trimmings, also, the genuine French Velvet Cloth, Plaid Cassimeres, Sealskin Velours, and Red and White Cloths suitable for Ladies' Cloakings, and have a large assortment of Bindings, Buttons, etc.

We feel assured that our friends in the city and country will find it to their advantage to visit this extensive Cloth House, and make their selections from the elegant stock of fresh goods now being opened. de9-3m

---

CHARLES E. LANCASTER,



DENTIST,

912 DUPONT STREET, Bet. Washington and Jackson.

☞ Office Open Day and Night.

All Operations in Dentistry executed in a skillful and durable manner, and at Moderate Prices, to suit the times. no4-3m

---

Hotels and Restaurants.

CONTINENAL HOTEL,

Southeast Corner of

SANSOME AND COMMERCIAL STREETS,

Entrance on both streets.

TANDLER & LANG,

Proprietors.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE reception of Guests.

The Proprietors respectfully recommend this their new house, to their numerous friends in this City, Country and the Atlantic States, with the assurance that nothing will be omitted on their part to render the Continental as eligible a Hotel as any in San Francisco, both for City Boarders as for Merchants and Families from the Interior. This house is located in the very heart of the Commercial part of the City, and provided with every convenience calculated to render a stay in the same convenient and comfortable. The rooms are high and airy. The furniture is new.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

Southeast corner Sansome and Commercial streets.

Entrance on both streets. de18 tf

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

LEVY HESS, - - - PROPRIETOR,

Corner of Sansome and Commercial streets.

THIS POPULAR RESORT FOR OUR MERchants, situated in the centre of the Business Locality of San Francisco, is prepared to accommodate Single Gentlemen and Families, residents and strangers. Every effort will be made in future, as heretofore, to meet the demands of customers. jl29

AUG. J. SAULMAN, F. L. LAUENSTEIN.

SAULMAN'S COFFEE SALOON,

GERMAN BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY,

Armory Hall Building, 506 Montgomery street,

Cor. Sacramento, San Francisco.

AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, Jellies, Cream, etc., for Wedding Ceremonies and Parties, promptly attended to.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficient guarantee of the superiority of his productions. de18 tf

---

NEW HOTEL.

No's. 1314 and 1320 STOCKTON STREET,

Between Broadway and Vallejo.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THE LIBERTY to announce to her friends and the public that she has opened at the above place a new hotel, under the name of the

Metropolitan Hotel.

Pleasant single rooms, also whole suits, furnished or unfurnished for single gentlemen and families, to let by the week or month.

A RESTAURANT IS CONNECTED WITH THE HOTEL.

☞ The charges will be moderate.

The house is well furnished, with all modern improvements.

MRS. LOUISA SIMON, Proprietress.

ja13-3m

Drouilhat & Co.'s

FIRST CLASS

RESTAURANT,

828 Montgomery Street, bet. Jackson & Pacific Iron House.

Grand Saloon, and Separate Cabinets with private entrances.

Entrances on Jackson and Pacific Streets.

no25-1m

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL

JACKSON STREET,

A Few Doors West from Montgomery street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

F. E. WEICANT, PROPRIETOR.

Rooms Rented Low at the TREMONT HOUSE.

no18-3m

כשר

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

כשר

Jacob Steinbrink,

Frueher von Covenant Hall, New York, zeigt seinen Freunden und dem Publikum ueberhaupt an, das er ein

Private Boarding House,

No. 315 MINNA ST., NAHE VIERTER,

eroeffnet; und dass er jetzt bereit ist, Boarders mit oder ohne Logis anzunehmen. Das Beste welches die Saison bietet ist stets auf der Tafel zu haben, wovon sich ein Jeder ueberzeugen kann.

N. B.—Die Kearny St. Omnibuswagen passieren vier Thueren von dem Hause. de2-tf

---

EUROPEAN DINING SALOON.

MRS. LEVY,

Would respectfully inform her friends and patrons that she has opened

A FIRST CLASS DINING SALOON,

At the Stevenson House (First Floor,)

COR. MONTGOMERY & CALIFORNIA STS.

THE ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE KEPT IN EUROPEAN STYLE.

And the best the market affords will always be on the table.

Lunch (Table d'Hotel) from 10½ A. M. to 1 P. M.

Dinner from 5 to 6½ P. M. de2-1m

H. HOESCH,

COFFEE AND DINING SALOON,

And Bakery,

NO. 614 CLAY STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND KEARNY STREETS

SAN FRANCISCO.

Miscellaneous.

I. C. E. KLEPZIG,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

GUNS

AND

PISTOLS,

Sporting Apparatus, Etc.,

Ammunition and Gun Materials,

733 WASHINGTON STREET,

ABOVE THE HALL OF RECORDS,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

☞ Repairing done in a workmanlike manner & the shortest notice. al13m

---

ENGELBERG & WAGNER'S

BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY,

NO. 416 KEARNY STREET,

Between California and Pine.

☞ Orders for Wedding Cakes and Fine Confectionery will be promptly attended to.

☞ Always on hand Milk and Brown Bread jl29

JOHN CARROLL,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

French Brandies,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Nos. 305 and 307 Front street,

Bet. Commercial and Sacramento, San Francisco.

ju24 tf

THEODORE VOIZIN, GUSTAVUS RIS

Voizin, Ris & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS

....AND....

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

JOHN B. LUTHER.....Auctioneer

Nos. 217, 219 & 221 Sansome street,

Near California.

SALE DAYS.—Tuesdays and Fridays, catalogue sales of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc.—Thursdays, regular catalogue sale of American, French and English Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, etc.

The First Premium

FOR THE

BEST AND FINEST

Boots,

AT THE

MECHANICS' FAIR

Was Awarded to

G. Burkhardt

323 BUSH STREET.

The public are invited to call and examine my stock of goods, and judge for themselves. Those favoring me with their custom, will be guaranteed a good fit and the very best of material.

G. BURKHARDT,

oc14tf 323 Bush street.

OSCAR KALTSCHMIDT,

ARTIST,

606 Kearny Street, corner Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Portraits Taken in Oil, Water Colors Pastell and Indian Ink.

PHOTOGRAPHS, ALL SIZES,

TAKEN IN THE BEST MANNER,

AND

AT LOW PRICES.

ALSO

Photographs Retouched and Enlarged in the Best Style.

oc21-3m

G. Groezinger,

DEALER IN

NATIVE WINES AND BRANDIES,

BITTERS,

ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS AND FOREIGN WINES.

N. W. CORNER OE PINE AND BATTERY.

SAN FRANCISCO. jy1

INDUSTRIAL FAIR

Mechanics' Institute.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS ON California Brandies, Cordials and Bitters; held September 28th, 1864.

First Premium Awarded to Squarza for Punches.

First Premium for Cordials.

First Premium for Squarza's Hygienic Bitters.

The Committee think this is a fit occasion not only to award to true merit, and stamp with verity an article (or articles) worthy of public confidence and patronage, but also to put their seal of condemnation upon VILLAINOUS COMPOUNDS, BASE IMITATIONS AND WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS, which resemble the genuine only in their names.

Squarza's Punches, Cordials and Bitters,

on exhibition, declared them to be composed of the best material, and that the same were manufactured with science and utmost care.

The Committee, in their deliberation, had to rely entirely upon the numbers on the bottles; knowing nothing of the authors of either samples submitted to their examination, but were unanimous in their approbation of the one, and the condemnation of the other,

Respectfully submitted,

DR. I. ROWELL, Professor of Chemistry,
DR. L. J. CZAPKAY,
FRANCIS C. BELDEN,

de16 Committee.

SOPHRON FIEDLER,

Teacher of the Piano,

732 BROADWAY,

Between Powell and Stockton Streets.

de9-3m

Miscellaneous.

Ackerman Bros.,

19 MONTGOMERY STREET,
(Lick House Block,
Offer for sale from and after date,

4-4 wide French Prints and Percales at 25c per yard;
4-4 Bleached Shirtings, viz: Lonsdale, White Rock, Wamsutta, N. Y. Mills, and all other well-known brands, at wholesale rates;
6-4, 8 4, 9-4, 10 4, and 11-4 Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings, at old prices;
5-8, 3 4, and 4-4 White and all Wool Flannels, from 37 to 87 cents a yard;
Red and Gray Twilled Flannels;
First Qualities Shaker Flannels;
Every description of Foreign and Domestic Family Blankets, at reduced rates;
Table Damask, White and Colored;
1,000 doz. Linen Napkins, at $1 per doz:
500 doz. Linen Napkins, a t$2 50 per doz. and upwards;
330 pieces Irish Linens, at 3 cents a yard and upwards;
800 Real Marseilles Quilts all sizes and colors, at $2 apiece and upwards;
Assortment Tickings, Canf Flannels, Hosiery, et ., at extremely low figures;
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, plain and em broidered;
Woollens for Children's Cloaking;
Broad-Cloths, Tricots and Velour Cloths, for Cloaks—all colors;
Empress Cloths, all wool, at 75 cents a yard and upwards;
Velours de Laines, (new;) Saxony Plaids;
Poils de Cheores, yard wide; at 50c a yard;
Fine French Merinoes, at $1 per yard;
Super-superfine French Merinoes, 46 inches wide, at $1 25 a yard;
340 pieces assorted styles Dress Goods, all wool, at 75 cents a yard;
Black Taffetas and Dress Silks;
Colored Taffetas and Dress Silks;
Colored and Figured Ribbed Dress Silks, (new;)
And hundreds of other kinds of Merchandise, comprising an entire and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

Together with a well selected assortment of

GENUINE FURS.

☞ Ladies are hereby notified that although the prices of Goods in the East have advanced to a great extent, we will, in spite of all this, sell at 25 per cent. less than before.
☞ Call and see for yourselves. no18

DRY GOODS!

B. HAMBURGER & BRO.,

Nos. 306 & 308 SACRAMENTO STREET,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE Trade to our large and well selected stock of Goods, to which we are constantly receiving additions by every Steamer from New York.
We have a full supply of every article of

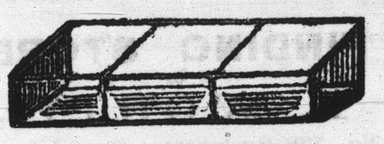
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
Men's Furnishing Goods,
MILLINERY GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.,

Which we offer at the lowest market prices.
B. HAMBURGER & BRO.,
306 and 308 Sacramento street,
Bet. Battery and Front.

No business transacted on Saturdays.
de25 tf

TEUBNER & HOFFMAN,

Show-Case



WAREROOMS,
NO. 431 KEARNY STREET,

Between Pine and California streets, San Francisco. Show-Cases made in every style—Silver-Plated, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, etc. Old Show-Cases taken in exchange. de25 tf

A. W. MICHELS, San Francisco, (Formerly with J. & M. Goodman.)
L. W. MICHELS, New York.

A. W. MICHELS & BRO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ladies' and Gents'
Furnishing Goods,
FRENCH, ENGLISH & GERMAN
FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, &c.,
No. 429 Sacramento street.
au19 tf

REMEMBER THE PIONEER.

☞ 912 ☜

Second-Hand Clothing and Furniture Bought and Sold.

WM. COHEN, 912 KEARNY STREET, Between Jackson and Pacific, pays the highest prices, in cash, for CAST-OFF CLOTHING of every description, male or female. Also SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, BOOTS, BOOKS, BLANKETS, JEWELRY, HATS, etc.
Ladies will be attended to by Mrs. COHEN. All orders punctually attended to.
P. S.—No business transacted from Friday, sundown, until Saturday, sundown. Private entrance for ladies. Wm. Cohen has no connection with any other store. no4

MEYER MISH'S

Sample Rooms,
No. 420 COMMERCIAL STREET,
Bet. Sansome and Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS,
Sold at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Orders for Wines and Liquors filled with promptness and forwarded to any part of the city free of charge. de9-3m

TEETH!

☞ Extracting Without Pain! ☜

DRS. WHITCOMB & DYER,

Dentists,
NO. 205 THIRD STREET.

Teeth filled with Fine Gold Bone, and platina, $1, $2, $3, and $4, per cavity. All plate work made and repaired on the best material, at the shortest notice and WARRANTED. Sets from $15, to $30, $25, to $40, $50, to $75.
None cheaper or better on this coast. Former Patrons please give us a call. oc14tf

DR. BRUNS,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
434 California street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome.
Office Hours—From 10 to 11 A., M., from 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. au5 tf

Miscellaneous.

O. F. von RHEIN & CO.,

Employment

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
105 Montgomery st., near Sutter, San Francisco.
Furnish all kinds of
Male and Female Help,
House Servants, Laborers, Mechanics, &c., &c.
Sell all kinds of Business Places for Cash, Procure Partners, Collect Rents, Let Houses, Negotiate Loans, &c., &c.
de18 tf

P. RICCI. A. CELLA

RICCI & CO.,

Manufacturers of
Punch of all Kinds,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
WINES & LIQUORS

Punch:

Tip-Top, Whisky, Cognac, Raspberry, Rum, Ladies' Charm, Coffee, Chocolate, Kirschwasser, Nectar, Florence Pleasure, Stomatical Bitters, Italian Vermouth Wine, Anti-Divorce, Kimmel,
Appetizer (before dinner), Pousse-Cafe (after dinner).

talian, French, Spanish and Portuguese Wines, Ale, Porter, Champagne Cider (on draught and in bottles), Lager Beer, Cordials, Syrups and the Best Havana Cigars.
534 Commercial street,
Bet. Montgomery and Leidesdorff.
San Francisco. de18 tf

H. HORSTMANN & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers
OF

FURNITURE,
740 Washington street, opposite the Plaza

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND ARE constantly receiving a fine assortment of Furniture of the latest style, for the PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, Etc.
PARLOR SETS and SPRING MATTRASSES made to order and warranted as represented.
H. HORSTMANN & CO.,
740 Washington street,
Oppssite the Plaza.
jul8 tf

Kihlmeyer's

MAMMOTH SALOON.
Ahead of Everything

It is a well established fact that Mr. Kihlmeyer spares neither pains nor expense to provide for his guests. The Saloon is too well known to waste many words in extolling it. One feature is especially noteworthy; the Music furnished cannot be excelled by any other establishment in the city. Lovers of music can convince themselves by listening to the performance of the following artists:

SOPHRON FIEDLER, - - - - - - - - Pianist.
ALONZO HECKMEN - - - - - - - - Violinist.
ALBERT BEADER - - - - - - - - Cornetist.

SAALBURG & LEVY'S EUREKA SALOON,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF
California and Montgomery Streets.

THE BEST KIND OF LIQUORS, WINES and Cigars can only be had at the above establishment. One of Liesenfeld's Patent

Billiard Tables

Is attached to the Saloon. Caviar, Swiss and Limburg Cheese always fresh on hand. Everybody is sure to meet his friends at SAALBURG & LEVY'S EUREKA SALOON. Call and judge for yourselves.
jl29 3m

H. W. SCHMIDT,

CHEMIST
AND
Apothecary,

HAS MADE IT HIS SPECIAL occupation to compound Physician's Prescriptions, and for that purpose constantly keeps on hand the purest Drugs and Chemicals, etc., at the

Cor. Kearny & Sacramento sts.
de18 tf

CHARLES S EATON'S

(Successor to GEO. W. CHAPIN & Co.)

EMPLOYMENT AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE.
Lower Side of the Plaza, Near Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO
de2

FIRST PREMIUM BOOTS.

F. OBERMAYER,

Late of the firm of Obermayer & Co., 251 Third street, has opened a store at
279 CLAY STREET, OPPOSITE THE PLAZA.

WHERE HE IS PREPARED TO WAIT on his old customers and all the new ones that will patronize him. The gentlemen's boots, which received the first premium at the last Mechanics' Fair in San Francisco, were made by Obermayer & Co. themselves and he believes that this is sufficient to induce the public to favor him with their orders. Every kind of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, and the very best of workmanship warranted. no4-3m

MINERVA HALL,

BEER, WINE & BILLIARD SALOON
Cor. Kearny and California streets,
Up Stairs.
☞ Armory of the Sigel Rifles, Steuben Guard, San Francisco Tirailleurs, &c., &c.
3 tf
COB KNELL, Proprietor

Dry Goods, &c.

Immense Stock

OF

Boys' and Youths' Suits

The Only Place in California where

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
CLOTHING
CAN BE FOUND.

☞ All the Latest Styles of our own manufacture received by every Steamer.

Good Reliable Goods and Low Prices.

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.,
de18 tf 624 Clay street.

L. RIPLEY. C. H. KIMBALL.

RIPLEY & KIMBALL,

PIANOFORTE AND MELODEON
WAREROOMS,
NO. 417 MONTGOMERY STREET,
(UP STAIRS,)
OVER A. ROMAN'S BOOKSTORE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Sole Agents for the following Celebrated Manufacturers:

Hazleton & Bros.,.....New York
Raven & Bacon,.....New York
W. P. Emerson.....Boston
Edwards & Co.,.....Portland, Maine

ALSO,

Carhart & Needham's Melodeons and Parlor Organs.

☞ Trade Supplied on reasonable Terms.

Purchasers please call and examine the Instruments. de2-3m

EMIL BERLINER,

TEACHER OF PIANO FORTE AND SINGING
IRVING HOUSE,
Corner of Mission and Anthony Streets.
oc29-3m

GRAND OPENING

OF THE

MONTGOMERY SALOON

WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS AND the public in general that we have taken charge of the above saloon, situated on the corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, which we will open on Saturday evening next Oct. 29. The place has been thoroughly renovated, and fitted up in an elegant and handsome manner. It is our intention to carry on business in a way that will combine respectability with amusement. A sumptuous lunch will be set daily, and nothing but the best of liquors and cigars will be kept. The finest music in the city will be found here, and we invite all who wish to pass a pleasant evening to pay us a visit.

JOSEPH KOSTER.
oc28-tf PHILLIP KRAFT.

"Home, Sweet Home."

NO HOME OF TASTE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT AN

Aquarium, Gold Fish, Birds, Fern Case, New and Rare Plants, Bulbs, and Seeds, Cut Flowers and Boquets for Weddings, Hanging Baskets, Rustic Stands, Shells, Minerals, Etc., Etc., Etc.

MILLER & McKOON.
206 BUSH STREET,
Opposite the Cosmopolitan Hotel,
de2-1m SAN FRANCISCO.

A. SOLOMON,

HEBREW, GERMAN & FRENCH SCHOOL.
N. W. CORNER OF DUPONT AND UNION STREETS.
no4-3m San Francisco.

H. Rosenberg, San Francisco
G. Rosenberg, 58 Broadway, N. Y.

G. ROSENBERG & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers
OF ALL KINDS OF

FRENCH BEAVER AND SOFT HATS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Military, Mens, Boys' and Fancy, Children's Caps.

No. 410 SACRAMENTO STREET
Between Sansome and Battery,
no11-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

The undersigned offers for sale at his office,
No. 210 CALIFORNIA STREET, Second Floor,
500 RUSSIAN SABLE SKINS,
Warranted Genuine,

IMPORTED BY HIMSELF DIRECT FROM RUSSIA, and assorted into sets for Cloaks, Capes, Collars, Muffs, etc., at very low prices, fifty per cent. cheaper than fur dealers rates.
A set of furs is a very desirable Christmas present, and when you buy the skins you can examine them better than when already made up.
The attention of the public is particularly invited to these really splendid furs.

F. A. FRISIUS,
de23-1m 210 California Street.

DR. BENNETT,

DENTAL SURGEON,
(Sucessor to the late DR. PEARSON,)
NO. 653 CLAY STREET, (OLD NO. 178,)
SAN FRANCISCO.

You can get good work done at my office twenty per cent. cheaper than at any dentists on Clay street. Call and see our terms. no25 3m

Miscellaneous.

STOVES,

Ranges
AND TINWARE!!
CHARLES BROWN,
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of
Cooking Utensils,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
NOS. 34 AND 36 KEARNY STREET,
Between Post and Market, San Francisco.
☞ Metal Roofing and Tin Sheet Iron Work done to order
Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to. ap29 tf

Hats! Hats!!

ADAMS & BROTHER
Have Introduced the
NEW STYLE DRESS HATS
For Fall and Winter, 1864.
ADAMS & BRO.,
se23 tf 647 Washington street.

NEW

CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT.
H. BEHRE,
CORNER STOCKTON ST. AND ST. MARK'S PLACE,

TAKES THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY of informing his friends and the public at large that he has opened at this place a

Branch Business.

All kinds of CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM, etc., etc., always on hand.
He has also connected a RESTAURANT with the business, where all the Delicacies of the season can be obtained. oc28-3m.

M. Homberger,

NO. 630 SACRAMENTO STREET,
Bet. Kearny and Montgomery,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
ZEPHYR WORSTED,
FANCY GOODS,
Yankee Notions, Laces
&C., &C., &C.
☞ Sells Goods 25 per cent Lower than an other store in the city. jul 8 tf

Instruction in Music!

AUGUSTUS A. ROSENBERG,
PROFESSOR OF PIANO AND SINGING

Residence 321 Powell street, or orders can be left at M. Gray's, 613 Clay street.

FECHHEIMER, GOODKIND & CO.

Importers and Manufacturers of
FINE CLOTHING,
AND
Furnishing Goods,
No. 521 SACRAMENTO STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.
No. 74 Murray Street, New York.
no4.3m

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Owing to the immense demand and great popularity of the

Patent PORCELAIN TEETH
DR. BEERS & CO.

Have just purchased from the patentee the exclusive right to manufacture this new style of work for the city of San Francisco.
OFFICE, 617 CLAY STREET.
no18-3m

DANN & LANDESMAN,

Attorney at Law,
ROOM No. 20.
620 Washington Street next to Maguire's Opera House.
jy15 tf San Francisco.

E. STEINLE,

TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING,
211 POST STREET,
Between Dupont and Stockton Streets.
no25-3m

JOSEPH BIEN,

MACHINIST
322 COMMERCIAL STREET,
Between Battery and Front.
mr25-3m

A. S. GOULD,

Notary Public,
AND
Commissioner of Deeds
For Oregon, Nevada, Arizona and Idaho,
Sacramento Street,
Next door to the office of the Alta California
Ju17 tf

JOHN O'BRIAN,

CHEAP BEDDING & FURNITURE STORE
107 SECOND STREET,
Corner of Mission, SAN FRANCISCO.

Lounges made to order. New Furniture exchanged for Second Hand. All kinds of reparing neatly done. A full supply of Furniture always on hand.
☞ Please give us a call. de16 1m

ATTENTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISH TO INFORM their friends and the public, that they have taken charge of the
PIONEER CANDY MANUFACTORY,
113 Montgomery Street,
(Between Bush and Sutter streets,)
Formerly kept by Mr. T. Regan—where they will endeavor to maintain the reputation which this establishment has always enjoyed.
D. CANTY & W. WAGNER,
No. 113 Montgomery street.

Miscellaneous.

JACOB ZECH'S
Piano Manufactory
Is still at the Old Place,
NO. 416 MARKET STREET,
—East of Sansome, up stairs.

To the many Prizes already awarded to me for my Pianos, is now added that of the Mechanic's Fair in San Francisco, held 1864.
I hereby recommend my instruments to the Public. JACOB ZECH.

What Cheer House Jewelry Store.

GEORGE LEHMANN,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
What Cheer House, Sacramento st.,
Opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s Office, San Francisco.

A fine assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, et., on hand. Jewelry of every description, manufactured to order. Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted. oc14 tf

BASCH, COHN & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOBACCO, HAVANA & DOMESTIC CIGARS
No. 307 Battery street,
Bet. Commercial and Sacramento, San Francisco
de18 1y

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,

Second street,
Corner of Folsom street, San Francisco.
THE BEST LAGER BEER
IN THE STATE.
☞ The Country supplied at the most reasonable terms.
de25 tf HOELSCHER & WIELAND.

THE FIRST PREMIUM
FOR THE
BEST BREAD!
Received from the Mechanics' Fair of this Year!!

HEFTER'S BAKERY,

776 Folsom street.

Ladies should try my bread to convince themselves of the good qualities of the same.
Families will be served daily with Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies. CHARLES B. KEFTER,
oct21-3m 776 Folsom street.

The Holidays are Coming!

EHRENPFORT & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail
Candy Manufacturers,
No. 435 KEARNY STREET, Cor. California.
AND
22 and 24 STOCKTON STREET, NEAR MARKET
OFFER FOR SALE THE FINEST
CONFECTIONERY FOR CHRISTMAS,
IN THIS STATE,

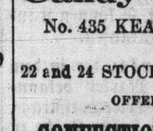
Consisting of a large variety of Candies, Bonbons, Figures, Ornaments for Christmas Trees, Etc., all of which are OUR OWN MANUFACTUURE, and can compare favorably with any imported goods of the same class.
☞ Country merchants are requested to send in heir orders early. de9-3m

S. W. MOORE,

Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
GARDEN AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,
AT THE OLD STAND
414 California Street, between Montgomery and Sansome Streets,
de23-1m SAN FRANCISCO.

HOWE'S Lock Stitch Sewing Machines,

ESTABLISHED IN 1845, IMPROVED FROM time to time, and fully perfected in 1862, when they received the PRIZE MEDAL at the WORLD'S FAIR held in LONDON. These machines possess great advantage over others (styled first class); they are much more readily understood, and will execute in a manner unsurpassed on all grades, from the finest to the heaviest fabrics; they hem, fell, gather, tuck, bind, and cord; also stitch without basting. They possess great strength, run light, and are not liable to get out of order. In fine, are the most perfect and effective machine yet produced. PRICE.—Letter A, Family, with fixtures complete, $60; A, Pearl, with cap, $75; B, light manufacturing $65; C, heavy manufacturing, $85; D, cylinder, $115; E, large cylinder, $140.
We also have the Improved Pacific Machines, price $20; and New England, price $15.
DEMING & CO.,
No. 3 Montgomery st., Mason Temple,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.
We also have the agency of the celebrated LITTLE GIANT, the strongest and prettiest portable Sewing Machine in the world. It is run by hand or treadle power. Price, from $20 to $35.
N. B.—Purchase only of us or our Agents, there are spurious articles in the market. ap26as



DR. M. SICHEL,

Surgeon & Dentist,
NO. 650 WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Kearny, San Francisco.
☞ Teeth Extracted by a new process, with the aid of Nitre of Ammonia, or Laughing Gas. ja29 tf

Adolphus Dreyfoos,

PROFESSOR OF PENMANSHIP,
Visiting and Wedding Card Writer,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE Public in San Francisco that he intends giving lessons in Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. Only twelve lessons necessary to become a good writer. Mr. Dreyfoos may be seen at his office
At the Occidental Hotel Reading Rooms, or 30 Tehama street.
Orders left at this office will be promptly attended to. ja6-tf

V. HOFFMANN AND T. R. SCHMIDT,

Architects,
S.E. CORNER PINE AND MONTGOMERY STS
no25-3m

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-morrow evening, the popular and unrivaled Minstrel company, hitherto entertaining the public with their amusing vagaries at the Eureka, will make their appearance at this theatre, where we trust they will add to their numerous acquaintance and admirers.

On Sunday next, the fourth Sacred Concert will be given. Among the list of artists announced to appear we observe the names of the pleasing contralto Miss Kempton, Signora and Signor Bianchi, Mr. Jno. Gregg, and Mr. Hill.

NEW IDEA.—The pantomime of Mother Goose takes amazingly, attracting full houses all the time. It is quite a seasonable production, and any one who does not see it, will certainly lose a rich treat. The Carlo family perform some wonderful tricks, and reflect much credit on themselves.

SIMONSEN'S FAREWELL.—Mr. Simonsen, the distinguished violinist, will take his farewell of California in a Concert at Platt's Hall, on Monday evening next. He will be assisted by Signora and Signor Bianchi, Mrs. Mattison, Miss Louisa Tourny, Miss Clarissa Newburger, Mrs. Fanny Simonsen and others. Mr. Simonsen has always been a reliable gentleman, and his attention to his professional duties has been such as to deserve some mark of public approbation, which on this occasion we hope will be manifested by a full house.

BILLY BIRCH'S BENEFIT.—To-night the inimitable William takes a benefit at the Eureka, where he invites old and new faces.

HIPPODROME.—Manager Wilson has converted the Mechanics' Pavilion into a spacious Hippodrome, where nightly the greatest arenic feats, both in equestrianism and gymnastic efforts, are to be found, to the manifest delight of large and respectable audiences. To-morrow, a Grand Afternnon-Performance will be given for the accommodation of ladies and children.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE BIANCHIS.—These talented artists will be the recipients next week of a complimentary benefit at the Metropolitan Theatre, tendered them by their numerous admiring friends. "Il Trovatore" is selected for the occasion, in which the beneficiaries, Mme. D'Ormy Evans, together with a host of leading talent, will take part.

PUBLIC READING.—On Friday evening next, January 27th, there will be a public reading, at Platt's Hall of a poem entitled "The Northern Seer." It is from the pen of a lady in this city named Miss Mary Richardson, and will be read by Mr. Warwick, professor of Elocution. We are informed the poem possesses considerable me it, and will be worth listening to.

Die Circus-Vorstellungen im Pavillon finden beim Publikum viel Anklang und werden stark besucht, weshalb der Eigenthümer sich entschlossen, auch am Sonnabend Nachmittag eine Vorstellung für Familien zu veranstalten.—Siehe Anzeige.

Feste Preise. — Wir machen unsere Leser auf den Store des Herrn M. Friedländer, No. 2 Montgomery Straße, Ecke von Market, besonders aufmerksam. Da Herr Friedländer alle seine Waaren direkt importirt, so können Käufer gewiß sein, billig und gut einzukaufen.

In dem Neuen Fischmarkt, der in dem unter dem Namen „New World Market" bekannten Gebäude, Ecke von Clay und Leidesdorffstraße, eingerichtet ist, kann man täglich frische Fische zu den billigsten Preisen haben.

Wer gut säet, der wird gut ernten. Herr E. Moore, No. 425 Washington Straße, nahe Sansome, hat ein großes Lager der besten und ausgesuchtesten Sämereien für Feld- und Gartenbau an Hand.

Die Herren Kreitz & Cosbie, Fabrikanten von Pferde-Geschirr, No. 36 Battery Straße, erhielten auf der letzten Ausstellung des Mechanic's Instituts das erste Prämium. Alle Bestellungen werden pünktlich besorgt.

Gold-Ketten.—Die Herren Rapp und Rudolph, Fabrikanten von Goldketten, 315 Montgomery Straße, eine Treppe hoch, laden Händler ein, ihr Lager zu examiniren, ehe sie anderswo kaufen. Sie garantiren für alle ihre Waaren.

Holz- und Weiden-Waaren. — Wir machen unsere Leser auf die Anzeige der Herren Feldmann & Co., Händlern in Holz- und Weiden-Waaren, 211 und 213 California Straße, besonders aufmerksam. Die genannte Firma bezieht ihre Waaren direct von den Fabrikanten im Osten und verkaufen dieselben zu den billigsten Preisen.

Die Florence Näh-Maschine.—Wir machen unsere Leser auf die in einer anderen Spalte dieses Blattes sich befindlichen Anzeige der „Florence," in der die eidliche Aussage mehrerer Mitglieder des Prüfungscommittee's für Nähmaschinen bei der Oregon State Fair enthalten ist, aufmerksam.

CHAS. VAN GULPEN. RUD. SCHERFEL

NEW WINE BUSINESS.

West End Wine Hall.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THE PLEASURE of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a new Wine and Liquor Business in the spacious cellars of the

WEST END HOTEL,

On Brenham Place, Opposite the Plaza.

The quality of their stock of California Wines—principally the much-admired Anaheim Wines, from their own vineyards—cannot be excelled, and has long been the favorite with amateurs and connoisseurs in this market.

They have made arrangements to be always provided from first hands, with the best and finest Foreign Wines and Liquors, such as Hock, Claret,

Champagne, Cognac, Liqueurs, etc.,

And are ready to sell in quantities for family use.

Connected with their cellars, they have established a Wine Room, in German fashion, where the finest samples of their stock will always be found by the bottle or glass.

Van Gulpen & Co.

de23-1m

Dyer, Badger & Rokohl,

AUCTIONEERS,

N. E. Corner of Montgomery and Pine Streets

jle2-tf

Miscellaneous.

Valentines,
Valentines,
Valentines,
Valentines,
Valentines.

D. E. APPLETON & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO Booksellers, Stationers and Valentine dealers, that their fine assortment of Valentines and Valentine Envelopes for the season, 1865, are now ready. All the stock is new, and has been manufactured to order in Europe and the Atlantic States. Eleven years experience in this market enables them to cater to the wants of the public. As to variety of patterns, artistic finish, and elegance of design, they feel confident their stock far excels all others offered to the trade, and at much lower prices.

Catalogue with prices, now ready, and mailed free on application.

NEW CALIFORNIA COMICS—Ye Copperheads, etc., etc.

Address

D. E. APPLETON & CO.,

No. 508 Montgomery street—San Francisco.

St. Valentin.

Greift in den Banjo, schlagt die Trommel!
Valentinstag ist wieder da!
Wer nun versteht den wahren Rommel,
Der kauft nicht eins; ein Dutzend gar.

Und wenn Ihr wollt zu Angebinden
Euch wählen nur das Beste aus,
So könnt Ihr dies allein nur finden
In Appleton's Valentinhaus.

Setzt Euch den Hut nur auf ganz sachte,
Geht nur herein ganz frank und frei
Nach Nummer fünf hundert und achte,
Montgomery Straße nebenbei.

Dann denk an Anna, wie sie lächelt,
Kauf ihr den Valentin und sing,
Und mach den Anschlag nett und fächelt
Nicht um den Preis, der ist gering.

Ist aber Hannes nicht der Rechte,
Kauf ihm ein Bild das treffen thut?
Wer's haben kann, kauft nicht das Schlechte,
Doch das was Nägel trifft und gut.

CUPID'S ADVICE.

Come pack up love's missives
And quickly go forth,
For Cupid will sure
With his servants be wroth,

If amorous tokens
This Valentine's morn,
Are not speedily, promptly,
To fond lovers borne.

When the [illegible]
To bill and coo, and jocund Spring
Casts flowers o'er the sunny earth,
And makes it ring with joyous mirth.

Then fond youth's own Love's power divine,
Each maiden takes a Valentine,
Who his fond vows to her doth plight,
To prove her constant faithful knight.

Then is the painter's art required
To paint fond emblems, love inspired,
Cupids, hearts, doves and radiant flowers,
Altars of love and fairy bowers.

The Poet also lends his aid,
By him love's torments are portrayed
In flowing verse and moving strain,
Fair maiden's pitying heart to gain.

These beauteous love-traps all should sure
This feast of Valentines procure,
And all fond lovers should know where
To buy love tokens rich and rare.

To Appleton's if they will go
They will behold a gorgeous show—
Every conceivable device,
Tasteful and rich at lowest price.

All who would Love's feast celebrate
Should go at once to 508,
Montgomery Street, and purchase there
Valentines for their ladies fair.
Also at 620 Market Street
A host of Valentines their eyes will greet.

VALENTINES!

In extra fine French boxes; also in solid rosewood and mahogany cases. Sold with or without jewelry.

VALENTINES of every conceivable variety. Valentine Stationery; Valentine Cards; Valentine Mottoes.

Seventeen New and Original California Comics—Ye Copperheads, &c., &c.

NEW CALIFORNIA VALENTINE WRITER and others—Comic and Sentimental.

APPLETON'S VALENTINE EXPRESS, WITH EIGHT HORSES,

Will deliver Valentines every hour on Valentine's Day, in every part of the city.

D. E. Appleton & Co.,

508 Montgomery street,
And 620 Market street,

ja6-6t Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

F R E S H

Field,
Fruit,
Tree,
Flower,
and
Garden

SEEDS!

AT

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.'S

SEED WAREHOUSE,

No. 406 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Near Sansome.

CLEAN ALFALFA CLOVER.
Red and White Dutch Clover.
Red Top Grass Seed.
Timothy Grass Seed.
Kentucky Blue Grass Seed.
Orchard, Rye Grass Seed, etc.

Our stock of all kinds of Field and Garden Seeds is the largest in this State, and selected with the most scrupulous care by the most experienced growers in the United States and Europe. Merchants having orders, will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Dealers will please send their orders direct to us, by Mail or Express.

Liberal discount to the trade. de2-3m

Amusements.

Bert's New Idea.

Commercial street, above Kearny,

E. G. BERT.....Proprietor and Manager
JOHN WOODWARD.....Stage Manager
C. F. SHATTUCK.....Musical Director
HARRY WILLIAMS.....Leader

IMMENSE SUCCESS

House Crowded and Universal Satisfaction!

COME AND SEE THE WALK AROUND!

MOTHER GOOSE.

THE CARLO FAMILY, JNO. DeANGELLIS, JULIA MORGAN,
W. Bernard, Emma Miles, Otto Burbank, Billy Sheppard, Lizzie Smith, Tommy Peel, W. C. Morgan, Kate Ashton, C. F. Shattuck, J. Perry, Hattie Meadows, Master Frank, Harry Williams, John Woodward.

Fresh Acts, with the Choicest Flavor!—The Programme a Blaze of Brilliancy!

☞ The Best End Man, the Greatest Middle Man, the Best Jig and Walk Around Dancers, the Greatest in Song and Dance, and the Best Negro Delineators on the Coast, appear on the Boards of the New Idea Nightly.

Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $2 50 and $3.

Mechanics' Pavilion!

GRAND ROMAN

HIPPODROME & CIRCUS.

ZOYARA'S

Equestrian Acrobatic & Gymnastic Troupe!

AT THE PAVILION,

Which has been converted into a magnificent Colloseum, after the style used in Rome, Paris and London.

The magnitude of this building and the experience of Zoyara, for twelve years, on the Continent of Europe and in London, also the experience of Mr. William T. Aymar, who was Assistant Manager at Franconi's Great Hippodrome, New York, will enable the management to produce the most pleasing, varied, thrilling, sensational and exciting entertainment ever offered on the American Continent.

The accommodations for seating the patrons of this establishment will be for eight thousand, and the arrangements are such that parties can reach the reserved seats, family circle or parquet, without inconvenience. de 30

THE CALIFORNIA

ART UNION,

OVER THE STORE OF

JONES, WOOL & SUTHERLAND

312 Montgomery Street,

WILL OPEN ON

THURSDAY JANUARY 12th,

AT 7 30 P. M.,

And will continue to receive visitors daily, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Terms of Membership, Five Dollars; Single Admission, Twenty-five Cents. ja13

METROPOLITAN THEATRE

Grand Opening Night.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 13,

On this and every evening the programme will consist of

NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
DANCING,
PANTOMIME,
BALLET,
BURLESQUING,
VAUDEVILLES,

SUPPORTED BY

Mlle. C. Acoste, Mons. Wiethoff and Massartic, and a Talented Company.

Ladies and Families are particularly invited to attend.

☞ Prices to suit the times. For particulars see programmes. ja13

H. J. M. TROUTT,

618 MARKET STREET,

Opposite Kearny and Montgomery Streets.

DEALERS IN

Carpets, Oil Cloths,
PAPER HANGINGS,
MATTING,
Window Shades, Upholstery Goods,
TRIMMING,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, Etc.

de16-3m

REMOVAL.

Z. NEWSTADT,

The well known and

Practical Mohel,

OF SACRAMENTO CITY, FOR YEARS PAST,

Takes pleasure in informing his co-religionists that he has settled himself in this city, where he will continue in the practice as מוהל and Teacher, and will be happy to receive a share of patronage of the Israelites of San Francisco. He also takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in the interior, who have honored him with their confidence, and would respectfully solicit their continued confidence and favors.

As to his experienced and successful practice in the capacity as מוהל, he only needs to refer to the following gentlemen well known in this city: Dr. John F. Morse, Brenham Place; J, Greenbaum, Esq., (H. Cohn & Co.) 413 Sacramento street; Louis Sloss, Esq., No. 100 O'Farrel street; Henry Ahpel, Post street.

Further information may be obtained by addressing Z. Newstadt at No. 568 Mission street near corner of Second street San. Francisco, or by inquiring of Mr. H Kominsky No. 322 Sansome street between Sacramento and California, under whose care also letters from the interior may be directed.

This certifies that I have witnessed several circumcisions performed by the Rev. Z. Newstadt, in the city of Sacramento, and that they demonstrated his competency to operate promptly and securely.

JOHN F. MORSE, M. D.

San Francisco, Nov. 1, 1864.

This is the Next.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN CASH FOR Ladies' and Gents' CAST-OFF WEARING APPAREL. Also, for Blankets, Bedding, Jewelry, Furniture, etc.

☞ All orders promptly attended to. Ladies attended to by Mrs. G., at the private entrance.

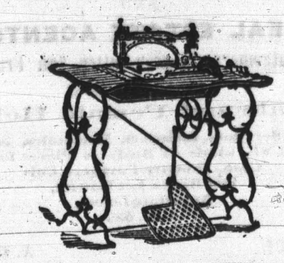
E. GUTTMAN, 522 Pacific street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny

oc14tf

Miscellaneous.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S,

IMPROVED



BRAIDING

AND

SEWING MACHINES,

ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE OF ANY YET introduced on this coast. They make either a firm lock-stitch or an elastic one. They gather and sew on at the same time. They bind, hem, fell, quilt and stitch equally well the lightest and heaviest fabrics. Being simple of construction, their management is easily acquired, while PRICES ARE LOWER than any others. Examine them or send for circular and samples of work.

Salesroom, No. 32 Montgomery Street,

OPPOSITE THE LICK HOUSE.

de2-6m

RALPH MOSS, S. F. ALEX. HENRY, N. Y.

Ralph Moss & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

Embroideries, Etc., Etc.,

207 BATTERY STREET, Up Stairs,

SAN FRANCISCO. de16

REMOVAL.

ADOLPH LEVY,

Has Removed his

PIONEER BOOT & SHOE STORE,

From Market St. near Sansome, to the

Third Store from Bush, on Sansome Street,

Under the Cosmopolitan Hotel,

Where he will be happy to wait on his old customers and the public in general.

☞ His Boots and Shoes cannot be surpassed in this city. ja6

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP will be dispatched on the 23d of January 1865.

Jan. 23d, GOLDEN CITY, Captain Lapidge, Com

From Folsom street Wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M., punctually FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent P. M. S. Co.

oc28-1m Cor. Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts.

JOHN FLANAGAN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Fine Brandies, Wines, Liquors, Etc.

FIRE-PROOF STORE, 421 FRONT ST.

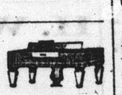
Between Clay and Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO.

FOREIGN LIQUORS IN BOND.

☞ Fine Brandies, Holland Gin, Port, Claret, Etc., sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Also, Dealers in Native California Wines and Brandies.

oc11-3m



OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, November 21st, 1864.

A. KOHLER, ESQ:—My Dear Sir—In all my concerts in California, I have used W. B. Bradbury's Pianos. Their tone is very brilliant, combined with a mellowness and delicacy I have never met with in any other American instrument. I cheerfully commend them to the public as instrument which cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction.

Yours, etc.,

PAUL JULIEN.

ja13

Bradbury's Pianos for sale and rent at A. Kohler, Washington street, next to Maguire's Opera House.

Dr. A. Wilhelm,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

No. 2 Brenham Place, next to the Portsmouth House.

OFFICE HOURS—From 8 to 9 A. M., from 2 to 4 and from 7 to 9 P. M. fe5 tf

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Bestellungen vom Lande werden prompt besorgt.

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10,000 GALLONS PURE BOILED LIN. SEED OIL;
6,000 Gallons No. 1 Lard Oil
10,000 Gallons Crystal Illuminating Kerosene
4,000 Gallons Pure Sperm Oil;
1,500 Gallons Neats Foot Oil;
500 Gallons Castor Oil;
3,000 Gallons Rape Seed Oil.

WHITE LEAD.

100 Tons, in wood and tin.

PAINTS.

50,000 Pounds, assorted colors, dry and in oil

GLASS.

5,000 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;
300 Lights Rough Plate, 1 inch thick.

BRUSHES.

500 Dozen, assorted sizes.

Now landing and in store, and for sale in lots to suit, at very low rates, by

D. J. OLIVER,

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Being myself a practical shoemaker, my customers can rely on being treated in the best manner.

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Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

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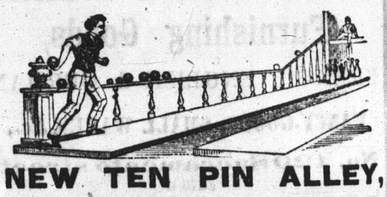

NEW TEN PIN ALLEY,

Corner Pine and Montgomery streets.

LEOPOLD GOETZ, - - - - PROPRIETOR.

I HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE to the public that I have opened the above splendid Ten Pin Alley, which is, without doubt, the best in this city. As the game of Ten Pins strengthens and invigorates the human frame, I hope to see young and old visit my establishment.

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New Drug Store.

The undersigned announces that he has opened a DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE in the new building, northwest corner Third and Howard streets. His stock has been carefully selected, and will be found to embrace everything usually kept in a first-class establishment. The Dispensing Department will receive particular attention, and all Prescriptions entrusted to his care will be compounded of strictly pure medicines, with accuracy and neatness, and at reasonable rates. He hopes by diligent attention to business, together with his experience as an aphothecary; to merit full confidence, and respectfully solicits the patronage of families residing in the southern part of the city.

☞ Night-Bell at Howard street entrance, which will be answered at all hours by a competent person.

de9 W. C. MILLER, Apothecary.